CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

AT A CHOIR REHEARSAL.

"Say, mister! Can I come inside?"
His brown eyes opened full and wide,
"An' hear th' music? Can I sit
Here on th' step a little bit
An' hear 'em sing? No, I won't make
A bit o' noise, nor I won't take
Much room, er do a single thing
But jes' sit down an' hear 'em sing.

"Nope! We don't hear much singin' where
I live. Th' ain't no organ there.
We had one once, it sort o' seems,
At least I have what seems like dreams
O' some one playin'—I b'lieve
'Twas me—an' then we have to leave
That house—I 'member how ma cried!
Say, mister! Can I come inside?

"Y' see, pa he took sick one day
An' when he died we went away
From th' ol' home—jes' ma an' me;
Somebody took th' house, y' see,
An' all th' goods we had to pay
Th' sickness bills—we couldn't stay
No longer after papa died.
Say, mister! Can I come inside?

"Oh, I do jes' mos' anything,
Sometimes I git a chance to bring
Some coal upstairs, er split some wood,
I want to work an' be some good
To ma. Y' know she used to sing
As sweet as birds or anything,
But now she don't since papa died.
Say, mister! Can I come inside?

"Y' know when I sit down an' hear
'Em sing, it sort o' seems to cheer
An' make me want to work. Some day
I'm goin' to take my ma away
When I git rich. I'm goin' to buy
Another organ, an' I'll try
T' see if she won't sing. Oh, I'd
Be good if I could some inside.

"Thanks, mister! Guess I sort o' cried
Since y' let me come on inside,
But when I hear th' organ roll
'N 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,'
An' all them hymns—well, jes' know
That though His ways is workin' slow
Th' good Lord's goin' to provide,
I guess mebbe that's why I cried."
—Bismarck Tribune.

A JULY ODE.

The sultry July days have come at last,
And June, with all its fatal floods and rain,
Is gone. The picnic days are in full blast,
And cherry pie, sweet pickles are again
The rage. The redolent evening airs
Are charged with indolence; and the umbrageous groves
At eventide are flocked with spoony pairs,
Who leave cool homes for ant-infested coves,
To eat ice cream in caterpillar hair,
And chew red ants in the delicious bun,
And view the crimson sunset and declare
They had just lots and lots of fun.
In sweet communion by some rippling stream,
Our John is happy in his blush and laugh;
While shy Jerusha Jane emits a screarn
As a bad chinch bug parailels her calf!
And she kicks o'er the lemonade and cream!
So welcome July suns and dull dog days;
For it's too hot to lengthen out these lays.
—General Sherwood in American Sportsman.

SUNDERED.

O love, since you and I must walk apart,
Spare me one little corner of your heart—
A shrine
That shall be wholly mine!

Others may claim, and rightfully, the rest;
If there I know I am not dispossessed,
All bliss
I, eager, shall not miss.

And if so be you sometimes offer there,
Though but in thought, the fragrant of a prayer,
No more
Can I, alas, implore.

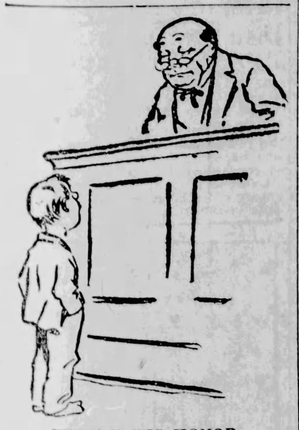
But that is much and shall, forsooth, avail
To make my footsteps falter not nor fail,
Though far
Our pathways sundered are.

Then, love, since you and I must walk apart,
Spare me one little corner of your heart—
A shrine
That shall be wholly mine!
—Clinton Scollard.

Miscellany.

WHEN MOTHER HAD HER HABITS ON

"Have you anything to say, my lad," asked the judge not unkindly, "before sentence is passed upon you? You have not the face of a criminal. Sometimes parents are responsible when children—and you are little more than a child—come into my court for correction. Perhaps your home life was unhappy. Sometimes a parent will spend for drink or gambling or other form of vice the money, the time, the energy, the care that should go to make their home life brighter. Was your father, lad, the victim of some bad habit?"



BEFORE HIS HONOR.

"No, sir," answered the boy. "It was mother."

"Your mother? Tell me about it."

"Well, sir, father didn't notice it much, but after he got to sitting up nights waiting for her and she would come in full of it he got mad and stayed away from home days at a time. When she was full of it mother never used to mind the meals or us kids; then father left us and the home was broken up, but mother didn't care; she was so full of it."

"You mean your mother, lad, was full of whisky all the time? It's preposterous."

"No, judge; not whisky, but reform."

"Oh, I see," said the judge sadly.

Oratory.

"You have never studied oratory?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I never cared to be a speaker."

"What is your idea of a true orator?"

"An orator, sir, is a man who is out trying to get votes without paying for them."

KNOXVILLE MONUMENT TO NATIONAL DEAD

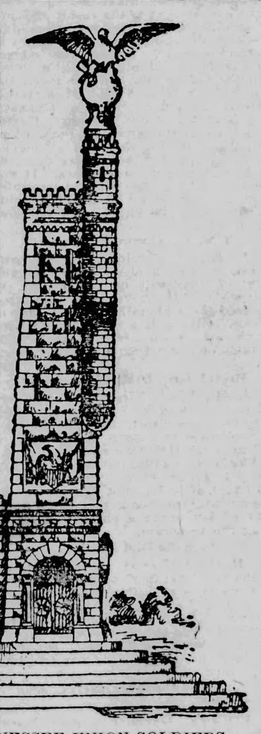
When the Tennessee delegation attends the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago, August 26-30, it will report the completion at this place of a handsome monument to the memory of the Federal dead of Tennessee. It is located in the national cemetery, where sleep 3,242 Federal heroes who for the most part fell at Fort Saunders in November, 1863, and also forty soldiers who gave up their lives for the flag during the Spanish-American war.

The monument cost $12,500, and will be dedicated to the government October 16, when Gen. Albert D. Shaw, or his successor as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., is to be present, and unveil it with appropriate ceremonies. This will be the fourth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone and seven years since the movement was started to build the monument.

The monument stands in the southeastern corner of the cemetery on a sloping eminence among beautiful Tennessee oaks and mountain pines, and can be seen many miles. It is not as costly as many in the country, but it is an attractive structure and will be as durable as the remembrance of those in whose memory it has been erected.

As will be seen by the illustration, it is not pretentious, but it is well proportioned, and as appropriate as has ever been erected in the memory of men who died for a cause they loved. It is built of gray and variegated marble, for which Tennessee is famous.

The height is 55 feet, the last five feet consisting of a large American eagle carved of marble. The base is 25 feet square and 12 feet high, leading to a



MONUMENT TO THE TENNESSEE UNION SOLDIERS.

double marble gate by which you enter the memorial chamber. The body of the monument has a combination tower and castle shape. It is unlike most mausoleums in that it is not one continuous tower.

The main body is 22x22 feet, and from it rises the main tower, with a turret at one of the angles, on which rests the eagle. A small tower rests on the other end of the main body 10 feet in length with marble representations of cannon balls on it.

The memorial chamber can be entered only from the east side, while on the other side are small openings for windows. The chamber is 10x10 feet and 12 feet high. The walls are lined with highly polished Tennessee marble on which are inscribed the names of the regiments and colonels thereof which Tennessee gave to the Union.

On the front of the main body is the coat of arms of the United States. On the base is inscribed the following tribute:

"To the Tennessee men who laid their lives a voluntary sacrifice on freedom's altar; who endured with fortitude temporary banishment from their mountain homes; who followed the flag they loved on scores of battlefields, and who fell conscientiously and valiantly contending for national unity, this monument is lovingly erected by their surviving comrades and friends. They chose their ideal of the right, with invincible resolution, cheerfully bore their burdens and unfalteringly met death for the sake of home and country."

The suggestion to build the monument was made by the late Col. H. C. Whittager at an encampment of the department of the G. A. R. of Tennessee held at Harriman in 1893. It was taken up by Col. Frank Seaman, Col. H. C. Chumbliss, Capt. William Rule, G. B. Thurston, H. T. Cooper and others, and as the result of long and patient labor the funds were raised. Pensioners all over the Union contributed.

The contributions were chiefly of $1, and the number of persons who contributed to the fund is said to number 10,000. But it has been a labor of love and the remittances were cheerfully made. The monument is a fitting tribute to the Federal dead, 57,485 in number, which sleep in the seven national cemeteries in Tennessee.

It has been built with a spirit of love and patriotism, and is in a state, though it has always been counted one of the Confederate states, and that 115,000 of her sons were engaged in the Confederate army, gave 31,092 men in the ranks of the Union army. Tennessee and the entire Southland, forgetting that a Mason-Dixon line ever existed is proud of the beautiful monument.

STRANGE EPITAPH IN KANSAS CEMETERY

In the cemetery in the little town of Attica, Kan., is a shaft of granite at the head of a grave, says the Kansas City Times, which has the following inscription on its western face:

N. GRIGSBY.
Died April 16, 1890.
Aged 78 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys.
Second Lieutenant, Company G.,
Tenth Md. Cav'y.

On the south face of the tombstone is chiseled the following, reproduced here exactly in the order in which it is there:

Through this inscription I wish to enter my dying protest against what is called the Democratic party. I have watched it closely since the days of Jackson, and know that all the misfortunes of our nation have come to it through this so-called party. Therefore, beware of this party of treason.

Put on in fulfillment of promise to deceased.

N. Grigsby, whose body lies beneath this strange epitaph, was a playmate, when a boy, with Abraham Lincoln, in Spencer county, Indiana. He and Lincoln were warm personal friends in boyhood and in manhood. When Mr. Grigsby grew up he moved to Missouri and was very unpopular in that section because of his pronounced Republican and anti-slavery views. On his death-bed he wrote out the epitaph which is on his tombstone, and calling his sons around him, asked them to promise to put it on his tomb. They objected and tried gently to dissuade him from having such a startling declaration of political principles as an epitaph. But Mr. Grigsby persisted, and the promise was made.

INQUISITIVE MAN STOPS CABLE CARS

Henry Brown, a farmer from Galena, Ill., who came to Chicago "to see the town," says the Chronicle, had much fun at other people's expense. He never had seen a cable car before and marveled at the speed they attained without apparent motive power. He made up his mind to find out something about the force that caused the Cottage Grove avenue cars to go at a rapid rate without the assistance of horses. Getting down on his hands and feet, he peeped through the long, narrow groove between the rails. He saw a couple of wheels going around but could not imagine how those small pieces of mechanism could cause a car and two trailers to move ahead.

Brown's curious disposition caused

HENRY BROWN'S ADVENTURE.

him to resolve to investigate the matter for himself. Attaching a long wire, which he found on the street, to a lead dollar with a hole in it, he managed to grapple the cable. The wire flew down the street swiftly, with Brown hanging on to the end of it. He was a strong man, and would not let go of the wire. Finally it got caught. Brown gave it a jerk, and the result was the breaking of a cable wheel. As a result of Brown's evening's fun, the Cottage Grove avenue line was tied up for half an hour.

TOUCHING TALES OF THE CANDIDATES

The Philadelphia North American has the following laughable imaginary description of scenes at Lincoln and Canton:

Special by Pneumatic Tube.

An Incident at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.

A touching incident occurred here to-day which well illustrates the homely side of the wonderful man who is the Presidential candidate of a great political party. Mr. Bryan was notified that a delegation of the Sunflower Grange, of Three Corners, desired to present him an address. He was seated on the back step at the time arrayed in his favorite domestic blue overalls, a broad-brimmed 25-cent straw hat shadowing his sunburned face.

"Tell them to come around here," he said. "Hang ceremony."

The delegation from Sunflower Grange, sturdy yeomen all, did as directed, and their spokesman, a venerable man wearing his snow-white beard inside his vest and trousers, uncovered in some agitation, and was about to begin to read when Mr. Bryan, smiling genially, interrupted with:

"Hold on a minute, gentlemen. Duty first, pleasure afterwards."

It was then seen that the great statesman had a hen in his arms.

"It is a case of pip," explained the idol of the Democracy. "Biddy is an old friend of mine, and I've just given her a pill. Now for the liniment—one part of turpentine to sixteen of oil."

Very carefully and tenderly did Mr. Bryan rub the swollen throat of the fowl with this healing lotion, and then he bound a piece of red flannel about its neck, deftly pinned it there, and placing the relieved and obviously grateful hen upon the ground, rose to his feet, uncovered and said:

"Proceed, sir."

The venerable spokesman of Sunflower Grange could not proceed. He assayed to do so, but his aged voice was shaken by sobs. Indeed, the entire delegation was in tears.

"Never mind the address, my friends," said Mr. Bryan, cheerfully. "I fancy I can make a pretty close guess as to what it contains," he added, smiling archly, "and if you have no objection, I will make a few remarks."

The matchless orator then discussed the issues of the day for an hour, his ringing tones collecting quite a crowd outside the fence.

The single Gold Democrat of Three Corners, it is reported, has declared for Bryan. "No man," he is credited with saying, "who is so good to a hen could possibly be cruel to his country."

Photographs of Biddy will be circulated during the campaign in this and the agricultural districts of adjoining states.

"HOLD ON A MINUTE, GENTLEMEN—DUTY FIRST, PLEASURE AFTERWARDS."

An Incident at Canton.

Canton, O., July 23.—A touching incident occurred here to-day, which well illustrates the homely side of the wonderful man who is again the Presidential candidate of a great political party.

In Washington, William McKinley is President of the United States; here in Canton he is the simple citizen. To-day, while chopping wood in his back yard, the sweat of honest toil pouring down from his broad brow over his usually pale but now flushed face, he was noticed that a delegation from the Rivet Pounders' union desired to present him an address.

"Tell them to come around here and not stand on ceremony," said the chief magistrate of the greatest nation on earth, which, under his wise guidance, has entered upon untried paths and become a world-power.

The spokesman of the River Pounders drew his address, and was clearing his throat, when the President said:

"Hold on a minute, Jim. Do you think any of the boys could get away with that oak knot? I've been whacking at is for half an hour, and I'm no mean axeman, yet you see only that handful of chips."

He then shook hands with the delegation, every one of whom he knew personally.

"Sit down, sit down," he cried cordially, indicating sticks of firewood, and then seated himself upon the obstinate oak log.

"Before we get to the speeches, boys," he observed laughingly, "I think I'll take a snack, and he drew a tin dinner pail from the cool shade of a currant bush. "Won't you join me?" he asked, removing the lid. "See, it is full."

The enthusaism could not be controlled, and the Rivet Pounders, springing to their feet, gave three cheers.

"Evenin' paper, Mr. McKinley?" inquired a newsboy on the other side of the fence.

"Yes, my son, yes," said the ruler of 70,000,000 of free Americans, receiving the public print and flashing a penny from the pocket of his cardigan jacket.

"WON'T YOU JOIN ME?" HE ASKED, REMOVING THE LID. "SEE, IT IS FULL."

"Take it, my boy," he said, passing the coin to the awed urchin. "Take it," he said, a lofty expression coming upon his noble and serene countenance. "Spend it, if you please, or, if you like, preserve it as an heirloom for your children, and your children's children."

Tears choked the voice of the spokesman of the Rivet Pounders' union as he read his address, and there was no dry eye there. In response, the President asked who would empty the working-man's dinner pail or pull down the star-ry banner where once it had been given to the soft breezes of heaven? Nobody in Canton, O., he was sure. Would that he could say as much for Lincoln, Neb.

The penny of the President was purchased to-night from the newsboy by a wealthy citizen, and photographs will be taken of it for use among workingmen during the campaign. "The Penny and the Pail" will be an effective battle cry.

The father of the newsboy, heretofore a Bryanite, has declared for McKinley and Roosevelt.

MINISTER WU AND FAMILY

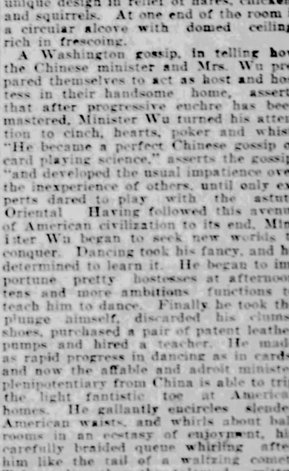
Chinese Minister Versatile and Wise, Was Born a Diplomat.

Whatever may be the number of centuries that China is behind the world's civilization, Wu Ting Fang must live in history as the first diplomatic representative to introduce the automobile as a factor in world politics. Should the news which Minister Wu brought from Conger, the first intimation that any of the powers had received that their legations had so far escaped a general massacre, prevent precipitate action on the part of civilized nations and save China from dismemberment, Minister Wu't automobile will not be denied a permanent place in the world's history. Minister Wu has already learned the right to occupy for the time being the center of the stage. Upon his shoulders rests a responsibility as heavy as that which Dewey faced when a German admiral manifested a disposition to pester him in his maneuvers in Manila bay, and Wu Ting Fang is playing his part with just as much skill and ability. And, fortunately for his reputation, too, should he succeed in saving his country, he could return home without danger of being mentioned for the presidency.

Wu Ting Fang understands the English-speaking people and more especially the Americans, better than any Chinaman who ever lived in the Celestial kingdom. He speaks the English language as well as they do in Boston, and plays poker as well as a Kentuckian. He won the first prize at the first progressive euchre party he ever attended in Washington, and played an honest game at that. He attracted more attention at New Orleans during the last Mardi Gras than Rex, and received more invitations to dances and dinners than Comus. He made the best speech and used the most perfect English of any man who addressed the International Commercial congress at Philadelphia.

He can lead the german and is as familiar with the two-step as a dancing master. The only American problem that has ever staggered him is why our women wear corsets. He has mastered all the arts of civilization from jack pots to golf, and now essays to utilize his information in saving an empire.

Wu Ting Fang comes from Canton and had no thought in his youth of a diplomatic career. He went to London and took a law course at Lin-coln's Inn and t.ade to understand that there is an empire west of the Mississippi. Minister Wu can become thoughtful and serious when the occasion demands it. He has manifested an earnest desire to acquaint the American people more thoroughly with the Chinese, and he has spoken in defense of his country with force and freedom.



CHAO CHO WU IS THE ONLY CHILD.

COMFORTABLE SEAT FOR THE VERANDA

A large hogshead makes a most comfortable, sheltered and, at the same time, picturesque seat for a windy porch, if cut with a saw like the above sketch. The top, which serves as a seat, is fixed at the right height. A large, comfortable cushion fills in the space at the back, another one covers the seat. The wood is painted a color to correspond with the decoration of the verandah.—New York Tribune.

HOGSHEAD VERANDA SEAT.

SYNDICATE NOVEL BY SIX AMERICANS

Will Cumback, president of the Western Association of Writers, was in the city to-day, says the Indianapolis Press, on business connected with the association. He says the program of the next meeting at Winona, in June, 1901, will be of the highest order.

He has arranged for an original novel to be written by the members. The plot of the story already has been made by John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, who will also write the first chapter. Mr. Lloyd is the author of "Eridorpha" and "Stringtown on the Pike" and other stories. W. H. Venable, LL. D., well-known author and writer, will write the second chapter, and Coates Kinney, a poet of the west, will write the third shapter. This will be Ohio's contribution to the romance. Will Cumback will write the fourth chapter, ex-Judge Willard Cox, of Indianapolis, who wrote "The Legionaires," will write the fifth chapter, and Mark L. De Motte, professor of law at the Normal college at Valparaiso, will add a chapter; this probably will conclude the story.

The effort will be made to make the story up to the best of modern romance. It will first be given to the public at Winona by each one reading the chapter he has written, in regular consecutive order. It will take one evening to present this story. The chapters as they are written will be passed on to the next writer until the work is done. It will be completed by the 1st of January next.

DENIZENS OF PRAIRIE-DOG HOLES

A correspondent in Kansas writes the Kansas City Journal: "I observe that Mr. Ware says the prairie dogs, snakes and owls all live in the same holes. Another writer says they live in the same town, but not in the same holes. What is the straight of it?"

The straight of it is that all three do not dwell in the same holes. The error has arisen from the fact that rattlesnakes, prairie dogs and owls are found together in the same vicinity. Yet the fact remains that they are mortal enemies and that a war of extermination is waged among them. The rattlesnake seeks the prairie dog hole for the double purpose of establishing a domicile and feeding upon the young. The snake often succeeds in driving the prairie dogs out, and then it makes its home in the vacated quarters. But no sooner has the snake established herself than one or more owls set watch upon the hole ready to prey upon the little snakes when they are hatched and come forth. The owl is responsible for the fact that Western Kansas is not literally overrun with rattlesnakes—at least the old hunters who get close to nature will tell you so.—Kansas City Journal.

Blunder of an Author.

Jigger—I was polite enough to compliment Calendar on his new book; but he didn't know enough to let it go at that. He had to ask me if I had read it. Not much tact in Calendar.

Bagley—And what did you say when he asked you that?

Jigger—Oh, I turned it off by saying no, I hadn't read the book; that I was thinking of the binding when I spoke of it.—Boston Transcript.

IN THE NAVY.

The cautious experiment of electrically driven turret-turning machinery on the Brooklyn, of chain ammunition hoists on the Puritan, the system of blowers and exhausters on the Wilmington, have all been grouped on the Kearsarge and Kentucky. These two battle ships have more of their auxiliary machinery driven by electric power than any other warships afloat. These battle ships represent the intermediate stage between steam and electrically driven auxiliary machinery, and show results in economy of coal.—New York Sun.

PASSENGERS SENT BY WIRE

The First Suspension Railway for Travelers Just Completed.

The first suspension railway for the conveyance of passengers ever built has recently been constructed at Barmen, Germany. It is a little over eight miles in length and has 18 stations.

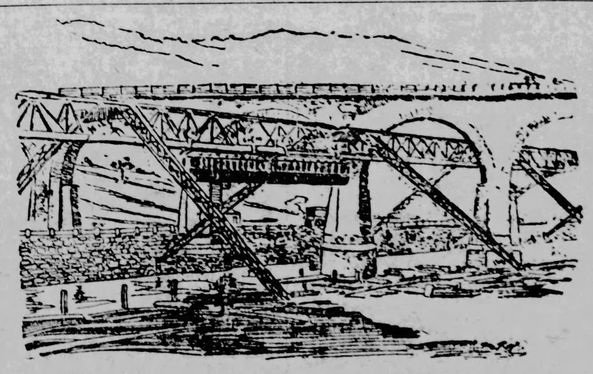
The road commences at Barmen-Rittershausen and follows the river Kupper through the thickly populated cities of Barmen-Elberfeld. Beyond Elberfeld the line extends toward the west as far as Vohwinkel, leaving the river at Sonnborn and running over the public highway to Vohwinkel.

The cars are suspended on trucks 26 feet in length. Each truck has two axles. Between each an electro-motor of 36 horse-power at 500 volts is arranged. The frame surrounds the rail-carrier in such a manner that the wheels can not rise over the rails and the cars can not slip off in case a fitting breaks or there is some other mishap. The current is fed by a contact shoe from the rail.

The traveling speed is 25 miles per hour. Each car holds 50 passengers. Each train at present consists of two cars. The station platforms are so arranged that a four-car train can receive and unload passengers. The speed of the trains is not dependent on the number of cars, as each car has its own motor.

The spans of the piers are very wide, owing to the difficulty of finding solid foundation on the river banks and to avoid interrupting traffic on the public road. Although the span averages 98 feet, the total weight of the double rail line over the river, including the piers, is only about 838 pounds to the foot, and over the highway 783 pounds.

This makes the cost of construction from $200,000 to $225,000 per mile, including the foundations and stations. Counting the rolling stock—trains run at intervals of three minutes—the cost would be about $265,000 per mile. The underground railways of London involved an expense of about 1½ million dollars per mile.—New York Mail and Express.



THE SUSPENSION PASSENGER RAILWAY IN GERMANY.

MASSACRES FAMOUS IN HISTORY.

Chicago Times-Herald.

331 B. C.—Two thousand inhabitants of Tyre crucified and 8,000 butchered by the soldiers of Alexander the Great.

105 B. C.—Celts kill 8,000 Roman soldiers at Auransio, on the Rhone.

102 B. C.—Slaughter of Teutons near Aix, in which 200,000 barbarians were slain.

70 A. D.—Destruction of Jerusalem. Above 1,100,000 Jews put to the sword by Roman army.

115 A. D.—Several thousand Greeks and Romans murdered by Jews under Andrae, leader of revolution.

1189—A. D.—Massacre at Acre of 5,000 Mohammedans by order of King Richard I. in the crusades.

1260 A. D.—Slaughter of the inhabitants of Aleppo by the Mongols.

1282 A. D.—"Sicilian Vespers." About 8,000 French killed in Sicily.

1572 A. D.—St. Bartholomew's Day. Massacre of 100,000 men, women and children Huguenots in France.

1592 A. D.—Turks slaughter 65,000 Christians in Croatia.

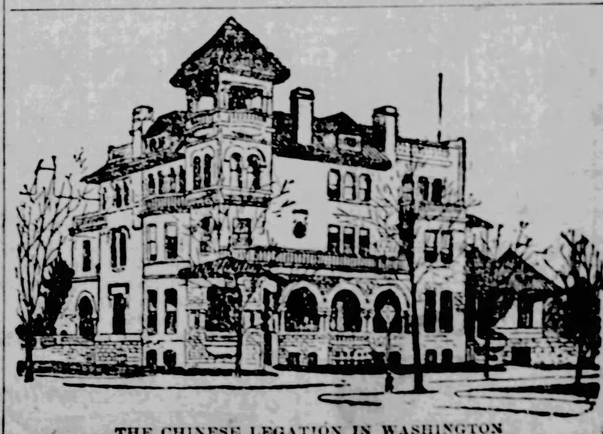
1740 A. D.—Settlers in Java slaughter 12,000 Chinese at Batavia.

1780 A. D.—"No Popery" riots. Mob led by Lord George Gordon killed 450 Roman Catholics in London.

1884 A. D.—Chinese murder 24,000 Christians at Kuang-Tsi, in Annam. In Cochin-China the same year 22,000 native Christians were massacred.

1895 A. D.—Turks kill between 3,000 and 5,000 Armenians in Aria Minor.

1900 A. D.—Boxer rebellion, having for its object the extirpation of native Christians and all foreigners.



THE CHINESE LEGATION IN WASHINGTON

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Business Men.

"I see it stated in a periodical published in Chicago that but two per cent of the business men of affairs in New York were born in that city, and only five per cent in Chicago, and eight per cent in St. Louis, and that 94 per cent of all in all the cities combined were born and raised on farms. Now the question is, what becomes of the city bred?"—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

We have seen similar statements many times, but they are not correct. How did any one ever get these figures? There are no census or other official statistics taken that would give information on this point. When a city has a phenomenal growth from a village to a metropolis, as Chicago has had, its increase in population comes from other places, of course; but to count all the business men who moved in as from the farms, is utterly unauthorized. The writer has a large acquaintance among Chicago business men, and knows that a majority of them came from other places—not off farms, but they were in business as clerks, merchants, etc., in other cities and towns. The younger men in Chicago have among them a fair proportion of men born in that city, and their proportion will increase, naturally, as time goes on. You must remember there are men of middle age who remember Chicago as a town of only a few thousand people, while now it has nearly two millions.

Wheat and Chess.

"Does wheat ever turn to chess? I contend that it does not, believing in the uniformity of natural laws. A friend claims that, under certain conditions, the growing grain will turn to chess. Which is right?"—A. W., Elk, Mich.

No, wheat never turns to chess. As well might one plant beans, and expect to get a crop of watermelons or of sweet peas. The belief that it does is very widespread, but it is wrong, nevertheless. We beg that none of our readers will waste time trying to convince us that wheat may turn to chess. It can not, and it does not.

The Old Question.

"Have publishers any legal right to keep on sending their paper to a subscriber after his subscription has expired? Is there any law by which they can collect subscription after being notified to discontinue the paper? In case the paper is taken out of the postoffice after the publisher has been notified not to send it can he collect subscription?"—A. H., Lucas, Mich.

We are tired of answering this question over and over. There is no special law on the subject, and no need of it one, as the laws of every state regarding debts and their collection cover the case completely. A man can not be compelled to pay for what he does not get. Whether he orders a paper or not makes no difference. His taking it from the postoffice makes him liable for the subscription. If he does not want the paper, he must not take it from the postoffice. He should notify the postmaster in writing that he will not accept it, and then refuse to take it if it is offered him at the postoffice. If he does this, the bill can not be collected, for no one can collect a bill for something which you did not order and which you refused to receive. Many papers print in their terms, "No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid." This is absurd, as it is evident it can not be enforced by law.

The Blade sends out no papers unless paid for in advance, and hence no one need hesitate to take The Blade from the office, even if he did not subscribe for it. The fact that it comes addressed to you is evidence that it is paid for by some one, and no bill will ever be sent to the recipient.

Spaniards and Dons.

"Why are the Spaniards termed the Dons?"—W. A. E., Chrichsville, O.

The word Don, among the Spaniards, is a title of respect, equivalent in meaning to the Italian signor, the French monsieur, and the English sir. Hence it is applied to the whole Spanish race in a somewhat humorous way, just as the Dutch are sometimes called Mynheers. It is not good usage, however, and its employment is taken as a sign of ignorance on the part of the person employing it.

Two Names.

"How are the names Quay and Dreyfus pronounced?"—L. H. P., eWaverly Ford, N. C.

Quay's name is pronounced Kway, to rhyme with day, pray, say, etc. Dreyfus is pronounced Dry-foose.

Sumner and Grant.

"Did Charles Sumner support Grant for President in 1868?"—W. A. T., Lamar, Mo.

Senator Sumner supported Gen. Grant for the Presidency in 1868, but he did not agree with Grant's policy, when the latter became President, and he fought Grant bitterly on matters of policy all through his first term. In 1872 he opposed Grant's renomination, and in a long public letter he advised the people to vote for Horace Greeley, the Democratic candidate. The trouble with Sumner was that he was utterly unyielding and tried to dictate the policy of his party—with the result that the party got along very well without him.

North Carolina's Negro Vote.

A Democratic friend said in a speech that the negro vote of North Carolina is twice as large as the white Republican vote. Please give the strength of the negro vote and white—the Republican vote."—L. J. S., Parker, N. C.

We have now way of finding the number of negro and of white voters in the state of North Carolina. By the census of 1890, that state had 1,056,282 white inhabitants, and 562,565 negro inhabitants. As only about one-fifth of the total population of any community are voters, it will be seen that the statement that the negro vote there is twice as large as the white vote, is utterly false. The case is directly opposite. The white vote is certainly double the negro vote. The total vote cast in the state at the Presidential election of 1896 was 329,710, divided as follows: Democrat, 174,488; Republican, 155,222.

North Carolina Amendment.

"I noticed in the Bureau of May 3, that whites would not be denied the right to vote under the new amendment, of section 5th. Explain this clause of said section: 'Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section, prior to December 1, 1908.'"—I. A. M., Salem Chapel, N. C.

The section simply provides that all white men exempted by the "grandfather clause" from the operation of the educational qualification, must register, as stipulated therein, before December 1, 1908.

The "Grandfather Clause."

"Does the amendment to the constitution of Louisiana disfranchise any native-born white man? If so, for what cause?" J. H. B., Grayson, N. C.

As we understand it, the provision in the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina is the same as that now in effect in Louisiana. All voters whose ancestors were entitled to vote in that or any other state at a given date, which is prior to the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, are exempted from the educational qualification, thus making the latter operative only in the case of negroes. Of course, in both cases white men are distranchised for felony, as they are in all states.

A Trick in Lifting.

"At a party recently, some one was speaking to the guests of the puzzle mentioned in The Blade about long sugar, which was to the effect that if one place the balls of the two index fingers together in the manner illustrated in your paper, it would be impossible for even a strong man to separate them. This was tried by several and furnished amusement for a time for the party. At length a gentleman remarked that he knew of a more curious puzzle than this. On being asked what it was he said: 'Four of us can raise this man seated here to the ceiling with our index fingers, without any effort whatever, if they will only do as I bid them.' Two ladies and a gentlemen at once came forward to assist. Then the gentleman who proposed the puzzle asked the two ladies to stand by the gentleman whom it was proposed to raise; himself and the other gentleman stood just behind. 'Now,' said he, 'clasp your hands thus, the two front fingers extended. We must all raise our hands any lower them at the same time, inhaling our breaths as our hands go up, and exhaling it as our hands go down—the man sitting here breathing as we breathe. When our hands do down the fourth time, the ladies will place their extended fingers just under the gentleman's bended knees, while this gentleman and myself will place our fingers under the arms at the shoulders, and we will give an upward move altogether.' These instructions were carried out and the man was lifted as if he had been a pillow of down till his head bumped the ceiling. Then a very large man was raised with the same ease, for I carefully noted that no effort whatever was put forth. Next an attempt was made to raise the man without the concert breathing and raising and lowering of the hands, but it ended in complete failure, for, although considerable effort was put forth, not even an arm nor a limb was moved. Now, will you please inform your readers upon what principle of science or art, or whatever it may be, this trick depends."—J. F. V., Pond Creek, Okla.

Never having seen the performance, of which we have often heard, however, we can offer no explanation. One word of caution, please: Because the reason, or the trick, is not easily understood, don't drop into the error which has been one of the curses of humanity, of supposing that anything which can not be understood is therefore supernatural.

Electoral Commission.

"Will you please inform me who were the members of the joint electoral commission appointed to decide the Hayes-Tilden election?"—D. F. W., Palco, Kan.

The electoral commission was composed of five members of the supreme court of the United States, five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives. They were:

Supreme Court—Judges Nathan Clifford, Wm. Strong, Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field and Joseph P. Bradley.

Senate—G. F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, F. T. Frelinghuysen, T. F. Bayard, F. T. Kernan (in place of Senator Thurman, who fell ill).

House—H. B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, J. G. Abbott, J. A. Garfield and Geo. F. oHar.

Words and Music.

"Why is not a national hymn a national air? Please explain the difference between the two words, and how they should be used."—C. W., Bushnell, N. C.

The hymn is the words, the air is the music. "America" is one of our national hymns, but its music is not a national air—for the music to which it is sung is the music of "God Save the Queen," a British air.

Free Homes.

"Has Congress acted on any bill in regards to the opening to settlement any lands in the Indian territory?"—C. W. C., Fairbury, Neb.

In the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of June 14, we printed a general statement; in that of July 12 we printed the full text of the free homes bill. Please refer to them.

Our Boundaries.

"Please give us as near the complete boundary of the United States as can be given at the present time."

It is impossible to include the United States, Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines in one boundary. Don't try to do it.

The Moon's Phases.

"Will you tell me what causes the difference in the appearance of the moon from full to new moon?"—G. J., Blue Earth, Minn.

The moon goes around the earth once in about 28 days. We can note this motion by marking the time the moon rises to-night, and then to-morrow night. It will rise nearly one hour earlier each evening. This is the amount of its travel eastward around the earth in 24 hours. The one-half of the moon which is toward the sun is illumined by his rays all the time. At full moon, the moon is in such a position with regard to the earth that we can see all the illuminated half. As the moon moves onward, it changes position so that we can see less and less of this bright half, until it gets in such a position that we can not see any of it at all. This is the dark of the moon. Then we begin to see it again on the other edge of the moon's disc, and that is the new moon. These movements go steadily on continually, and produce the appearances called the phases of the moon.

Statute of Limitations.

"What is the meaning of the term statute of limitations; also, what is the meaning of the phrase local option?"—J. A. T., Christopher, W. Va.

Statutes of limitations are laws which provide that certain debts or claims shall not be collectable by law after a certain time. This applies only to unsecured claims, not to those for which a note has been given, or security of any kind. The time differs in the different states, and a reference to the law of the state wherein the debt was contracted is necessary. The states have also a similar statute with regard to the possession of land—that is, after a specified term of years, fixed by law, through which a man has been in undisputed possession of the land, and has paid taxes thereon, his title can not be disturbed.

The word "option" means choice; and "local" refers to a limited area. A local option law is one which empowers the voters of a small political division of a state—as a county, or township, or a municipality—to have the choice whether they will allow the liquor traffic to be carried on therein, or whether it shall be prohibited.

President Van Buren.

"Was Martin Van Buren nominated in convention for Vice President on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, elected by a vote of the people, and receiving a majority of the electoral votes, serving his term and then at the next election nominated and elected President? Please make history plain on these two elections, as it has been claimed that there never was a Vice President taken up and elected President."—A. W. M., Winston, Mo.

The Democratic national convention of 1832 met in Baltimore. Andrew Jackson was nominated for his second term, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. Jackson defeated Van Buren to succeed himself, and it was the political power of Jackson which forced the nomination of Van Buren for President in 1836. He was elected by not only a majority of the electoral votes, but he had a small majority of the popular vote.

Not Legal Tenders.

"Is a national bank note a legal tender for all private debts?"—J. W. S., Xenia, Kan.

National bank notes are not legal tender. The only forms of money which are made full legal tender by the United States are: Gold coin, silver dollars, and Treasury notes.

Miscellaneous.

J. W. S., Xenia, Kan.: Apply to your Representative in Congress.

R. P. K., Cute, Tenn.: We are sorry to say we have not the article.

D. L. K., Agnew, Neb.: Apply to the "Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C."

E. F. W., Indianola, Iowa: The law does not say. The commissioner of pensions will have to decide.

Subscriber, Elliott, Ga.: Maceo, the Cuban general, was betrayed into a Spanish ambush, and there killed.

M. H. W., Milledgeville, Ill.: The clipping you send us is simply a foolish campaign lie, without any basis of truth.

E. J. R., Inanda, N. C.: The concordance at hand does not state where the words "its" is to be found in the Bible.

W. M. G., Hinklesville, W. Va.: Some months ago we printed a long article detailing the causes of the South African war, which we cannot repeat. The present condition can be told from the dispatches we print every week.

C. S., Tilman, Ind.: Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789. All the other Presidents were inaugurated on March 4, except when that day fell on Sunday, when they were inaugurated on the 5th.

Midsummer Science.

"Pa, what is action and reaction?"

"Well, George, my white duck suits make me cool, and my laundry bills make me hot."—Chicago Record.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. When impurities manifest themselves in eruptions or when disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys, liver or bowels appear, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints.

A Young Girl

May be very old in suffering. She is very apt to neglect the earlier symptoms of disease. Often when she takes treatment it is the wrong treatment for her case. Very many young women write to Dr. Pierce and consult him by letter free. All such correspondence is strictly private, and womanly modesty is spared the shock of indelicate examinations, unpleasant questionings and offensive local treatments.

"I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowne, of 1221 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies but none seemed to do any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worse case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to Doctor Pierce for help. I received a very encouraging reply and commenced treatment at once. I had not used the "Favorite Prescription" a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day and I still continue to take the medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

NOME FORTUNE WON THEM

Where There's a Will, Etc., When a Young Man's a-Wooing.

John Denton, tramp, arrived at San Bernardino, Cal., in July of 1897. One blistering hot afternoon he went trudging down the dusty road between Ontario and Chino. He was seeking some ranch or orchard where a young man without a trade might earn a living with his hands.

John Denton went to work that same day for William Parker. It was the season of sugar beet cultivation, and then, later, of digging and hauling the beets to the sugar refinery at Chino—hard, dusty, dirty work. Young Denton was at it early and late.

Winter came on and Denton stayed with the Parkers. Dressed in new clothes, he drove the family to church, attended Sunday-school with the children and took the Parker girls out for rides about the valley on Sunday afternoons. He became interested in the school lessons of the children and he spent whole nights in his room at the barn in reading their Chautauqua books.

NELLIE PARKER, NOW MRS. DENTON.

Among the four Parker girls was Miss Nellie—the oldest. She had graduated the June before from the San Bernardino high school and was preparing to take the normal school work and become a teacher. She had more than her quota of admirers among the young ranchmen and fruit growers in the locality. Some people say that they early saw that John Denton was a silent lover of his employer's daughter during the first weeks he was at the ranch. One day a garrulous neighbor twitted Parker with the suggestion that his favorite daughter, with all her accomplishments and graces, was falling in love with a tramp. Parker swore at the absurdity of such a thing.

But a few months later it came to be so far from a joke that even William Parker himself slowly awoke to its seriousness and John Denton went out of the door in a storm of denunciation and the girl went to her room in a passion of tears. William Parker's will was greater than theirs at the crisis. They parted before the violence of his attack and were separated almost before they could realize what had happened.

It was only the next day that Nellie Parker received a strange letter. It was from her long absent lover, who had been making a fortune in Nome, and the letter told her of his career since the day he was ordered off the ranch. Three days later John Denton hastened down the coast to Los Angeles and out to North Ontario in San Bernardino county. He was given a joyous reception, and for several days the little home at the foothills rang with laughter and good cheer. All the neighbors joined in the jolly greetings to the returned Cape Nomer, and the luck of Jack Denton was the sole topic of discussion.

A hasty journey of Mrs. Parker and her daughter and John Denton to Los Angeles took place. The dry goods and millinery stores in the city were searched over. A dozen modistes were set at work to rush gowns to completion, while men tailors sewed like mad on garments for Miss Parker. John Denton offered extra gold premiums on all garments finished inside of three days. He bought big trunks and had the newly made gowns and all the feminine finery packed in them. When the last gown had been fitted and a caterer had been ordered to prepare a lavish bridal feast Mrs. Parker and her daughter went back home. The next day John Denton and Nellie Parker were married. The whole household went on an afternoon train to Los Angeles, where the nuptials were celebrated away into the night.

At noon the following day the bridal couple were on their way to Seattle, from which city Mr. and Mrs. John Denton sailed for Cape Nome, to reside there for at least two years.

A Clear Case.

"What do you mean by saying music injured your health?"

"Why, that girl next door pounds her piano so late that we have to go to bed with all our windows shut."—Detroit Free Press.

Dick Hunker Talks of the Bryan Platform

"What do you think of the Kansas City platform, Dick?" asked one of the store-box crowd as Dick Hunker came up.

"Well, fellers, that platform puts me in mind of Tom Jarvis's sign, that I saw when I used to go over to Jonesboro to buy wool."

"Tom Jarvis's sign? Tell us about it."

"He was a barber, but he got tired of shavin' people, and thought he would start a saloon. So he bought a lot down toward the end of Main street, that had a little store buildin' on it. The front was painted red, and Jarvis had a sign that read: 'Tom's Saloon,' put across the front, in big black letters.

"Well, the speculation didn't pan out well. He didn't make near as much money runnin' the saloon as he did barberin'. So he sold his stock of whisky and sich to another saloon man, put in his old chair, and stuck out his barber-pole. The fellers chaffed him about his saloon sign, and he concluded to paint it out.

TOM JARVIS PAINTING OUT THE SIGN.

"He went to Cluff, the druggist, to buy some paint. Cluff had nothin' but a can, about half full, of yellow paint. Tom told him what he wanted with it, and Cluff told him it was plenty. Cluff thought he just wanted to paint out the sign, but Tom's idea was to paint the whole front of the shop.

"He bought the yellow paint, and when he got ready to begin operations, he saw there wasn't enough of it. So he poured in a big lot of turpentine, and thinned it down monstrously. Then he went to work swabbin' it on.

"It was the worst job of paintin' I ever see. The thin yellow paint over the original red gave a sort of dirty green, that made you seasick to look at it. He painted all over the letters of the sign, but they showed through very plain; and then all the fellers guyed him worse than ever about his sign."

"Well, what's that got to do with the Democratic platform?" inquired a listener.

"Hold your horses a minute. I'm jest comin' to that," answered Hunker. "In 1896, the Democrats, up at Chicago, put '16 to 1' in the biggest kind of letters, on the front of their shebang. Out at Kansas City this year, they left the plank that had '16 to 1' on it; and because the Eastern fellers kicked about leavin' it, they got some yellow 'anti-imperialism' paint and covered the thing over; but the '16 to 1' shows just as plain as ever, and the people won't have it, no more than they would four years ago."

"Then you think Bryan won't be elected?" asked another auditor, when the laugh had subsided.

"Bryan be elected? Not on your life! Say, fellers, did you ever know a man to come in. He was what they call a cowboy now, but they didn't have that name then. They just called such fellers plainsmen, and let it go at that. This old plainsman said:

"'It's no use foolin' away the time. Hitch up your team and let's be gittin' along.'

"The old man said he'd be dad-binged if he was goin' to lose a valuable horse; but the plainsman told him to hitch up and start along. 'I'll git your animal for you before we've gone two miles,' said he.

"The prairie schooners were hauled by six-horse teams. The old man hitched up, leavin' the off leader's place empty, of course. They all started out, just as they were going to leave the black horse. They paid no attention to him. The old plainsman was on horseback, and he drifted along at the tail end of the train.

"Well, the black horse kept on grazin' just as if he didn't care. When the train got about a half-mile or so away, he looked up, and saw what was goin' on. He looked all around, and didn't like bein' alone. Mebbe he remembered the gray wolves and the masly coyotes that used to howl round the camp o' nights. Pretty soon he saw he was bein' left sure enough, and he gave a whinny, and started full gallop after the wagons. When he got up with them, the old plainsman threw his lasso, and had him in a jiffy. Then dad stopped long enough to throw the harness on him, couple him up in the vacant lead, and off they went again.

"The Presidency's just like that. A feller can't run it down. He never gits it until it comes up within reachin' distance. But Bill Bryan hasn't got sense enough to understand that."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FIGHTING NOSES OF GREAT LEADERS

Physiognomists go so far as to assert that the nose is the key to the man's character, the index to his brain. And so many people—great employers among them—share the belief that it is almost as lucky for a child to be born with a good nose on its face as with the proverbial silver spoon in its mouth. There are noses and noses, even among the good specimens. There is the artistic nose (literary men and painters have it, or should have it); the "constructive" nose, peculiar to architects and engineers, and

NAPOLEON'S PROMINENT NOSE.

not the least important is one labeled by physiognomists "combative and organizing." This might also be called the military nose. It belongs to great commanders on sea and land and is so prominent that it cannot be mistaken. Wellington had it to an abnormal degree. In this, as in other respects, he has never been equaled by any other soldier. Wellington was a great believer in noses.

Napoleon also admired a good nose and was personally well endowed in that particular, but nothing like to the same extent as his vanquisher at Waterloo. Both are said to have chosen their men for important positions by the size and shape of their noses. In short, Wellington and Napoleon, for professional purposes, practiced physiognomy, which was a crime in the days of Elizabeth, when "all persons fayning to have knowledge of phisignomie or like fantastical imaginations" rendered themselves liable to all manner of perils.

Even in these days we have the fighting nose at the front—where, of course, it should be. The finest specimen is the property of General Kelly-Kenny. It is quite Wellingtonian and gives points to Napoleon. With such a nose General Kelly-Kenny ought to go far. From his nose the physiognomist would tell you that General French is possessed of determination and perseverence. The same expert would probably describe General Sir Redvers Buller's nose as that of a "plodder," while, according to Aristotle, who, versatile man, professed some knowledge of physiognomy, Lord Kitchener is "insensitive." Of all the Boer commanders in the field Louis Botha is the only one whose nose is of the military model. Notwithstanding the reverses he has suffered he is generally credited with being a very able soldier.

WAS A VERY WONDERFUL BIRD

A mother in Hyde Park, says the Kansas City Star, had reproved her youngest son, a boy of 6, for telling fibs. They were not real lies, but the younster was apt, as other children of that age are, to draw on his imagination. The child was penitent and promised never to do so again.

Later in the day the mother was passing the nursery. Her three children were seated on the floor. The youngest boy was talking and his brother of 8 and sister of 4 were so intent on his words that they did not notice their mother. On the floor in their midst was a box of water color paints with the colors plainly marked over each pigment.

"I looked out of the window a little while ago," the little fellow was saying, "and saw a bird wiv all colors."

"All colors?" asked his brother.

"Yes, all."

"Did he have vermillion?"

"Yes, vermillion."

"Prussian blue?"

"Yes."

"Yale blue?"

"Yes."

"Rose madder?"

"Yes."

"Carmine?"

"Yes."

"Hooker's green?"

"Yes."

"French blue?"

"Yes."

"Sap green?"

"Yes."

"Yellow ochre?"

"Yes."

The little girl was trying to break in. Finally she succeeded.

"Did she have trimthon lake?" she lisped in attempting to say crimson lake.

"Yes," answered the boy proudly, "trimson lake."

The mother now made her presence known.

"Are you sure, dear," she asked, "that the bird had all those colors?"

The boy was confused for a moment. He blushed and his eyes sought the floor. Presently he said:

"He didn't have any trimson lake, mamma, but he had all the others.

—Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's

Forcible.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, give me a sentence, and then we'll change it to the imperative form.

Tommy—The horse draws the wagon.

Teacher—Now put it in the imperative.

Tommy—Gee-up

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Planting Cherry Seeds—Budding.

J. E. B., Virginia: Cherry seeds may be planted as soon as they are gathered, in drills 18 inches apart, and within 4 inches of each other in the drills, in good soil. They should lie covered only to the depth of about one inch. When they grow to a sufficient height, they are grafted or budded. Budding is done as follows on peach and apple trees: Procure a knife that has a thin blade, and a sloped handle. The handle is used to lift the bark, so that the buds can be easily inserted. The buds should be fully developed, and the seed on the bud of the shoot, called the terminal bud, perfected. In budding the peach, the terminal bud of vigorous limb is the best. The buds are cut smoothly off, a very little of the wood being taken with them. A cut is then made in the stock in the shape of a T, the bark lifted and the bud slipped under it. The tree should then be bandaged, leaving only the bud exposed. Basswood makes the best bandage, although cloth will do very well. As in two weeks the buds begin to swell, the bud has taken and the bandage may be removed. If it has not taken, the operation may be repeated. When a number of buds is cut at once they should be stripped of their leaves and packed in damp cloths and kept in a cool place. Budding may be done from July to September.

Hoof-Bound Horse.

W. E. K., Ohio: Hoof bound or contraction of the foot is the result of founder, sprains of the tendons, vanicular, or other disease or bad shoeing. If from bad shoeing, remove the shoes, pare the feet well and open the heels up to the soft parts. Do not touch the frog. Rub in a little fly-blister around the coronet, and apply this ointment to the hoof four times a week: Castor oil, Barbadoes tar, and soft soap, equal parts; next add together and stir while cooling. Stand him on a dirt floor, or turn him in a field for a month. If you have to use him, shoe with shoes without calks, beveled off to avoid wearing on the side. The shoes must be reset every month.

Will Not Come In Heat.

J. A. K., Wisconsin: If your cows are fat, give each one a pound of sulphate of magnesia in two quarts of tepid water. If they are not in good flesh feed them liberally. Give plenty of exercise. Give half a pint of hemp seed to each cow once a day for three weeks. Put them on grass with a vigorous young bull.

Brood Sow Died Wheezing.

J. J. H., West Virginia: Your sow died from an attack of pneumonia. It is a difficult disease to treat. The duration of the disease is from 5 to 14 days. If the hog is fat McIntosh recomends giving 1 oz. epsom salts, following this with 2 or 3 drops of veratrum every 2 or 3 hours, if it does not cause vomiting. To prevent vomiting give from 6 to 10 drops of laudanum a short time before giving the veratrum.

Is Stifle Dislocation?

W. P. O., Alabama: Many people apply the word "stifled" to a horse suffering from injury to the stifle joint, but this is not the fact. A horse is stifled only when the pulley bone (patella) is dislocated. The patella is not thrown out as frequently as is generally supposed. The ligaments of the stifle are frequently sprained.

Four Good Varieties.

C. H., West Virginia: For your section the Ben Davis, Jonathan, Peak's Pleasant, or winter rambo. The Ben Davis is not the best apple, yet it sells better than any other on account of its beauty. A good fall apple is the Gravenstein—September and October. The Jersey Sweeting is also a good variety. The Baldwin is a fine winter apple, but it requires a soil in which there is plenty of lime.

Keeping Bugs Out of Beans.

S. H. T., North Carolina: To kill the bean weevil that infest beans put the beans in a tight bin, or if you have only a few bushels a clean barrel will answer. Now take of bisulphide of carbon, and for a full barrel of beans fill a saucer with the bisulphide. Place the saucer on top of the beans and cover the top of the barrel. The bisulphide is very volatile, and being heavier than the air sinks down through the beans, killing all the weevil. You must be careful not to take the bisulphide near a flame or fire, as it is very combustible. A method pursued by some people is to throw the beans in water. The weevilly beans will float. The bisulphide of carbon is in every way the best remedy.

Cat Has Fits.

G. W. C., Texas: A cat subject to fits should be killed, as it is liable to bite some one, and as you know the bite of a cat is a dangerous thing. It is a difficult thing to give a cat medicine. If you care to give medicine try 1-2 grain bromide of potassium in milk three times a day for two days. If your cat has been eating rats keep her where she cannot get at them, and put her on a diet of milk for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

It is pretty well established that clover or other hay placed in stable mows when green may heat so violently as to finally become ignited. Apparently authentic cases have been reported, and while positive proof is lacking, circumstances seem to indicate that destructive fires frequently originate from spontaneous combustion. Several years ago the college barn at the Pennsylvania station took fire, and it was found that the flame was confined to a hay mow 18x23 feet and 23 feet high. It was thought best to remove the portions of hay not on fire. The mass was smouldering and as soon as exposed to air it burst into flames. Examination of the mass thrown out of the barn showed that the greater portion of it was so badly charred as to be unfit for stock food. For several days previous to the fire a peculiar odor had been noticed about the barn. An examination showed that this proceeded from the mow, but fire was not suspected. It will probably be well to avoid placing large quantities of clover hay in mows until thoroughly cured.—American Agriculturist.

To Prevent Bees From Robbing.

Bees frequently do great damage to themselves and other colonies by robbing. The worst cases of this generally occur just after the close of the honey flow in spring. Bees seldom attempt to pilfer and steal during a honey flow, but when they become idle they are almost certain to find any colony that is not in condition to defend its stores, and will carry off all the honey that the hive contains. There is not only danger of the loss of the colony being robbed, but the bees become so enthused in the business that they are liable to fall on any colony and either overpower it sufficiently to secure its honey or produce such a fight that large numbers are killed.

If we are particular to have every colony in proper condition we will never be troubled with robbers, for it surely begins from the colonies being very weak, or having no queens. The latter is usually the principal cause of robbing, and this we can easily prevent by keeping every colony supplied with a queen, or if queens are not at hand, we can give these queenless colonies a frame of brood from some other colony, which will keep them in good shape until they rear a queen of their own.

At the close of the honey harvest after much swarming, many colonies will be found without queens, from the fact that only ten per cent of virgin queens become fertilized and get back to their hives properly, and turn out to be good queens. We should thoroughly inspect each colony at this period, and find those that have no queens, and supply them at once; if this has been done carefully, we will experience little trouble with robbing. If a colony is found being robbed, it should be checked immediately, and perhaps the easiest and quickest method is to throw a large blanket over the entire hive, thus completely covering it up. Do not tie the blanket tightly around the hive, but throw loosely over it so the bees will have necessary ventilation.—Correspondence National Rural.

Corn Cob Charcoal.

Corn cobs are abundant in districts where swine feeding is largely practiced. They can serve no better purpose, so far as needed, than in producing charcoal for use in the feeding pens. The following directions for reducing cobs to charcoal are given by Theodore Louis, a breeder of high repute in the northwest:

"Dig a hole in the ground five feet deep, one foot in diameter at the bottom and five feet at the top, for the charcoal pit. Take the corn cobs, which have been saved in a dry place, and, starting a fire in the bottom of this pit, keep adding cobs so that the flame is gradually drawn to the top of the pit, which will be thus filled with the cobs. Then take a sheet iron cover, similar to a pot lid in form, and over five feet in diameter, so as to amply cover the hole, and close up the burning mass, sealing the edges of this lid in turn with earth. At the end of twelve hours you may uncover and take out a fine sample of corn cob charcoal."

First Principles With Bees.

There are a few first principles that should be remembered by every bee keeper. Here are some of them:

First—Bees when frightened by smoke will immediately gorge themselves with honey and lose all inclination to sting.

Second—The most vicious colony of hybrids may be controlled by using a little tobacco in the smoke.

Third—The prosperity of a colony depends upon the fertility of the queen. If weak colonies have not become populous in one season, kill the queen and give them another.

Fourth—Toads, skunks and mice are great enemies to bees; see that they do not have access to the apiary.

Fifth—Increasing or dividing should be done as early as possible, but not until stores are coming in abundantly.

Sixth—Drones are just as essential as any other bee, but too many are a nuisance. This may be controlled by cutting out drone combs and substituting worker comb or foundation.

Seventh—Drones may be prohibited in objectionable colonies, by dividing early in the spring.

Eighth—"Keep all colonies strong."—Robert Davis, in Farmer's Advocate.

Feeding Little Chicks.

There has been no best way discovered for feeding little chicks. One person will feed one way and have very good success and another will pursue another method of feeding diametrically opposed to the first method and still have as good success. One will let the chicks get hungry occasionally so they may relish their food, and another never permit them to become hungry. We do not consider it a good plan to let chicks get hungry. One chick may be a little hungry, and another of the same brood very hungry. It is all right to have the chicks come to each meal with a good appetite. To determine this requires judgment and regularity in feeding. One way to keep the appetite good is to have regularity enough in feeding so that the interval between meals should be long enough to rest the digestive organs, and yet not so long that the appetite may become an inordinate one, which will cause the chicks to gorge themselves at the next meal.

The feeder who employs good judgment will keep his chicks healthy by giving them what they will eat up quick and clean of some substantial food, like johnny cake or cracked grain, and at the same time will observe them to turn about and be looking for bugs and worms. They always have their little eyes open for a bug or bits of grass, and they will keep up the business of foraging until their little crops are distended. They are still a little hungry.

The fact of the matter is that there is a general rule observed by all successful poultrymen, and while each will have his own method, with no two alike, it would seem that there are many methods of keeping chicks healthy and well fed. The point is to keep them healthy and growing. If this can be done on sawdust, all right, but we scarcely believe that it can be done that way. The person who lacks method will feed in a bungling manner, giving all kinds of improper foods, giving no opportunity to rest or giving them a long rest, and soon the little fellows are joining the great majority.—Rural Home.

Proper Mating for Swine.

The swine breeder who seeks to improve his herd knows the importance of care in mating so that there shall be a harmony between sire and dam, and that the one shall be strong in points where the other is deficient, in order to secure good pigs. The grower of swine for the market must also pay attention to proper mating, or he may have trouble at rfarowing time. On this point a correspondent writes as follows:

"I always have trouble with my sows at farrowing time. My sows this spring will weigh from 225 to 300 pounds. They were bred to a Chester White male, have run on blue grass pasture all spring, and for two months I have fed bran and shorts in the shape of a thick slop. I gave them all they could drink twice a day. They began farrowing about a week ago, and every sow has to have help. The pigs are very large. The sows are Poland Chinas. Can it be prevented by breeding or feeding? My only trouble in hog raising is at farrowing time."

There is nothing in the foregoing that positively reveals the cause of the trouble. We strongly suspect, however, that the difficulty lies in improper mating. The generally accepted maxim with regard to the selection of breeding stock is that large, roomy, and even a little coarse sows should be chosen as breeders, and that they should, above all things, have length and roominess, and then if a little fining down seems desirable, it can be done by a proper choice of a male of somewhat more refinement. It seems to be our correspondent's practice to reverse this idea. His sows are Poland Chinas, weighing from 225 to 300 pounds. Now, 225 pounds is not a large sow, and the probability is that the lack roominess. Possibly they may have been selected by the eye of the farmer which is so often pleased with the smooth, round, chubby pig. Sows of this kind are then mated to a Chester White boar. A general characteristic of the latter breed is size, large bone and, as compared with other breeds, considerable coarseness. This kind of mating would be very likely to produce very large pigs and trouble at farrowing time, and it is probable that this is at the bottom of our correspondent's difficulty. We say nothing about the cross breeding, although we cannot approve of it, but the probabilities are strong that if the cross were the other way, namely a Poland China male on Chester White females, the trouble complained of would not exist. At other points the correspondent's management seems to be good. The run on blue grass pasture and the feeding of bran and shorts for two months prior to farrowing time are elements of good management, and we believe that the difficulty complained of could be prevented by changing the breeding practice.—Rural Home.

LONG FINGER NAILS OF THE CHINESE

The nobles in China, both male and female, cultivate extremely long nails on the thumb and all the fingers except the one nearest the thumb. Sixteen inches is considered a good length, but those who manage to attain the length of seventeen or eighteen are regarded with envious admiration. Probability the

of the impossibility of doing any work may have given them their fashionable reputation. Among the Siamese in many cases are worn upon the fingers to protect the long nails.—London Express.

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References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis; Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

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Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

One of the most interesting books of the year, and full of significance at the present time, is that entitled Overland to China, by Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the well-known English explorer, traveler and ex-government official; also the author of China in Transformation, The Key to the Pacific, and other volumes.

The work may be read and judged from two points of view—one as a charming and vivid description of the life, customs, and institutions of a curious people whom no Anglo-Saxon can understand; and the other as a careful survey of political conditions existing, which may, and probably will, eventually alter the existing map of the world.

Mr. Colquhoun made, as the title suggests, an overland journey through Siberia by the new railway as far as Irkutsk, through China to Peking and the Valley of the Yang-tsze, up that river as far as navigation extended to Szech'uan, across the provinces of Kweichan and Yun-Nan, and Through Tonquin. Looking at the map it will be seen that this long journey gave him the opportunity which he sought of assuring himself of Russia's intentions with regard to her present and future possessions in Asia.

On the political side, the author expresses himself in no uncertain way. The great Siberian railway has been built, not alone for the development of that country, but to Russianize China. From first to last he emphasizes Russia's ambition in every step she has taken.

The volume must be regarded as one of the most important contributions to the discussion of the Far Eastern question yet made. It throws light upon many matters which have been so far kept in the background, and which will aid the United States in continuing the wise course that has been adopted in the present critical condition of affairs. The author's knowledge of international politics, together with his thorough understanding of the industrial and commercial questions involved, gives exceeding value to his conclusions.

Overland to China is published by the Harpers.

To the Faint-Hearted and Those of Little Faith this volume is reproachfully inscribed by the author," are the words introducing the volume entitled A Ten Years' War, and further described upon the title page as an "account of the battle with the slum in New York," written by Jacob A. Riis. The story has already received considerable notice in this page of The Blade, as it appeared in its serial form in The Atlantic, but the questions discussed are so important, and the conditions described so applicable in a greater or less degree, to all cities, that the volume can not be brought too often to the notice of the public.

A Ten Years' War is published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston.

Under the title, Uncle Sam Abroad, Mr. J. E. Conner has written a book which presents in the form of lectures some interesting and instructive information regarding the consular and diplomatic service of the United States. The author is of the opinion that "the average American, to put it bluntly, knows little or nothing about Uncle Sam's foreign service. He is also of the opinion that the time is at hand when the aforesaid average American must know more about it, owing to the growth in importance of our foreign relations, both politically and commercially."

The book is cleverly written, with a touch of spicy humor in the text, which is fittingly illustrated by the quaint drawings of Clyde J. Newman. Altogether it is an entertaining and informing volume, and one which may be read by old and young with both pleasure and profit.

Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Heroes of the Nation series has received a valuable addition in the work of Charles Firth on Oliver Cromweli and the rule of the Puritans in England. Besides coming at this opportune moment, when Oliver Cromwell is the subject of able writing and wide reading, it is ably and pleasantly written and finely illustrated. The battle plans have been specially drawn for this volume and are brought up to date in accordance with facts revealed in recently discovered documents, such as the Clark Papers. These maps of great and famous battlefields are not only extremely interesting, but highly valuable. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A very useful little book, especially for these summer days when the faces of tourists are turned towards France, is written, the preface says, for those who have no special marked tastes and inclinations, but who desire in a general way to see what there is of interest, for "the average American woman not too poor to enjoy herself in a varied and even in a moderately luxurious way in Paris, and not yet of that class—the American millionaires—which has come near to destroying all chance of enjoyment and modest luxury for the middling of purse."

It needs a manual of this kind just at this time, because the Exposition has thrown all things out of the normal, and the one thought of Paris is to make money out of its visitors. Therefore while the information will be useful at all times, those contemplating a visit to the great city this summer will find here some helpful suggestions. The volume is published by Small, Maynard and Company, Boston.

Robert Herrick, in his new novel, The Web of Life, has made of his hero a rather unsatisfactory part of a man who exemplifies the old saying, "How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away." However, the book is far from being exclusively a love story. It is a study of life in Chicago in that depressed period following the inflation of the World's Fair year, and undoubtedly the best features of the novel are Mr. Herrick's pictures of the various phases of Chicago life, its fashionable social routine, its commercial strife and corruption, its sharp contrasts of sordid poverty with affluent wealth, its enterprises, and its dreamy unfinished suburbs, pressing close to the dismantled buildings of the desolated "White City."

On the whole, it is an unpleasant story, as most problem novels are, but there is no doubt as to its artistic value, or that it will prove to be a successful and noteworthy book upon the list of American fiction.

Published by The Macmillan Co., New York.

A Norwegian story entitled Unto the Heights of Simplicity introduces a writer unfamiliar to the American public, Johannes Reimers, by name, born in Norway, and now living in California. The reader is at once attracted by the peculiar style of the author which is crisp and strong, and at the same time full of poetry. The dreamy boy, the sensitive girl, the unhappy business man, the beautiful peasant girl—all are portrayed by quick, deft, artistic touches which give them a wonderfully vivid reality, so real as to make one feel sometimes it is the writer's own life he is chronicling.

The book is published by L. C. Page & Company, New York.

Mr. Holman F. Day's book, Up in Maine, is filled with rhymed stories and songs of Yankee life, which go with a gallant rattle and swing that rival Whitcomb Riley's Hoosier pastorals. His subjects are rough diamonds, the plain, honest, independent folks who flourish "round home," in the lumber camp, and long shore. From this source the poet has drawn his inspiration, and, to use his own words, about them he "plunks a strident jute without a glove."

The volume is published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

One of the best novels which has appeared this summer is Meloon Farm by Maria Louise Pool, and, of course, a posthumous work. It has the warmth of feeling, the insight into the human heart, and the simple naturalness which always characterized her stories, and the reader who has followed this one through the pages of Harper's Bazar, in which it has run as a serial, will have recognized these qualities.

Meloon Farm is the story of a young girl who sang gloriously and then lost her voice suddenly in the closing hours of an evening's triumph. Overcome with shame and despair she returns to her mother to begin life over again, and together they go to Meloon Farm, the elder woman to keep house for Rawdon Meloon, a distant relative.

Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

A little volume of stories by Lois H. Bacheller, entitled The Dabney Will, is sent forth by the author "in the hope of amusing or beguiling a sad or weary hour, as I have been diverted and interested in its preparation." From these words which constitute the only preface, the reader gathers an understanding of the spirit in which the book has been written.

The stories are six in number, the first giving the title. The second and longest, but by no means the best, is The Story of Lydia. The others are named respectively, Mrs. Minnie Puffer's Little Plan; A Superior Power; Out of a Dream; and A Fashion in Grandmothers. Life in New England country homes is pleasantly represented, the incidents being narrated in simple, direct style, with no attempt at fine writing, with here and there a little crudity in plot and development, yet the whole breathing a tender, loving spirit that sees the brighter, better side of human nature whatever its phase of expression.

The volume comes from the press of Warner & Brownell, New York City.

"I Andrew Pembrige, Knight, do with mine own quill and parchment, write these chronicles of many strange things which chanced in the year of our Lord 1366, in the reign of His Gracious Majesty, Edward the Third."

The story which follows this opening paragraph in Mary F. Nixon's book entitled God, the King, My Brother, is an historical tale dealing with the romantic period of Edward, the Black Prince. The opening scenes occur in 1891 in Homeville, a prosperous manufacturing town, and at that time as near to perfection as could be attained by any place on earth. A change for the worse is brought about by the consolidation of industrial interests into trusts, which, at length, start the struggle of the army of toil against the army of greed. The story itself is an argument against trusts and the evils bred from the vesting of money and power in the hands of the few.

Published by The Centennial Publishing company, St. Louis.

Books Received.

From the Kite Trust Publishing Co., New York:
The Kite Trust. By Lebbeus Harding Rogers. $1.00.

From the George F. Spinney Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.:
Mark Hanna's "Moral Cranks" and—Others. By Mul. 50 cents.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
In South Africa with Buller. By George Clarke Musgrove. $2.00.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., New York:
Comrades True. By Annie Thomas. $1.25.

From Cassell & Co., New York:
A White Woman in Central Africa. By Helen Caddick. $1.25; and
Voyagers' Tales. By Richard Hakluyt. 10 cents.

From The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Patriot or Pessimist. By James S. Barcus.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

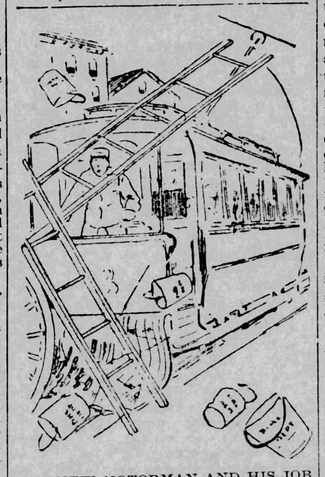
It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

NEW MOTORMAN MADE A MISTAKE

Firemen connected with a South Side truck company tell a story of an experience of a wise young man who came to Chicago recently from his father's farm in Wisconsin, and got a position as motorman on an electric car.

The young fellow was exceedingly ambitious, and it was not long before he was given a car and started out on his first trip. He had received special instructions from the superintendent to keep a sharp lookout to prevent collisions, and in particular the novice was warned that in case he encountered the fire department on the way to a blaze to



THE NEW MOTORMAN AND HIS JOB

be sure and bring his car to a standstill until he had satisfied himself all the apparatus had passed. The young fellow had gone less than one mile before he had run into a hook and ladder and caused much excitement and some damage. He completed the trip after some delay, and appeared before the superintendent in answer to a call.

"I thought I instructed you to be sure and be on the lookout for the fire department?" said the superintendent, somewhat sharply.

"Yes, you did, sir," replied the new hand.

"Well, then, how do you account for the collision with the truck?"

"Well, to speak the truth, I saw the apparatus loaded with buckets and ladders approaching, but thought it was only a painter's wagon, and I had no instructions against collisions with them."—Chicago Chronicle.

GOV. BLACK'S JOKE ON TIM WOODRUFF

In the spring of 1897, just after the New York legislature had adjourned, Governor Black, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, Senators Higgins and Ellsworth and several high state officials took a trip together up to Canada. On the train Mr. Woodruff, who is an enthusiastic golfer, expatiated continually upon the delights of the game until Governor Black appeared to be a trifle bored.

"Why," said the enthusiastic Mr. Woodruff, warming up on the subject, "there is no game like golf. Anybody can play it, man, woman or child. One can play it alone, or two can play it, or

TIM WOODRUFF'S GOLF ENTHUSIASM REBUKED.

a party can play it. You can play it in any kind of weather, and you can take your time at it and play it easily or you can play it hard. Yes, it's a great game."

Governor Black, when he had heard this speech of praise, meditated a minute, and then said to the lieutenant governor:

"There is only one thing you neglected to say about golf."

"What's that?" inquired Mr. Woodruff, while the other members of the party leaned forward to hear.

"Why," said Governor Black, "you don't have to play it if you don't want to."

There was a roar of laughter at the expense of the lieutenant governor, who didn't talk golf during the rest of the trip.—Chicago Chronicle.

In Politics.

"The voter is a mere catspaw these days."

"Well, he has a chance to scratch the ticket."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Health Problem

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

WHY LI HUNG CHANG DIDN'T GO TO PEKIN

Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of the province of Kwang Tung, in which Canton is situated, was ordered recently to come to Pekin. He started on his journey; was received with distinction and an impressive welcome at Hong Kong, the British metropolis of Southern China; but when he reached Shanghai, there was a marked change in the English welcome. A triumphal arch which the Chinese had erected in his honor was ordered taken down. His journey to Pekin had been stopped. At latest advices, he was still in Shanghai, and it was announced that he would remain there and conduct negotiations with the powers in behalf of the imperial government. We have not all the truth regarding this matter; but it seems a reasonable supposition that Li is not to be allowed to go to Pekin. Probably he is prevented by the British government; whether this is done by the advice and consent of the other powers does not yet appear.

From the viewpoint of the Powers, this was probably a wise thing to do. Li Hung Chang is thoroughly loyal to China. He is an able and enlightened man, with singularly broad and liberal views for a Chinaman. He does not share the ignorant prejudices of his countrymen against the civilized world. Being a patriotic Chinaman, and a faithful follower of Confucianism, he is naturally and very properly opposed to having China come under foreign domination, either wholly or partially, or that the faith of Confucius shall be supplanted by Christianity. He is no more willing that these things should occur than any intelligent American is that the United States shall be controlled by China, or that our religion shall be replaced by that of Confucius. It is perfectly natural that he should feel so, for it is the attitude of every patriot, no matter what his nationality. Because of his tolerance of Western ideas, he has been misconceived. He has been deemed to be the friend of foreign powers as against his own country; but this is an utterly erroneous view of Earl Li and his political ideas.

Li Hung Chang is is astute and long-headed. He realizes—as few Chinamen do—that China is behind the present age. He has seen, with clear eye, the vast progress Japan has made since she threw off her old ideas of exclusiveness, and set herself to learn all that could benefit her that Western civilization can offer. He believes in railroads and telegraphs; in accepting modern machinery and developing the industries of the huge empire on Western models; in extending China's trade abroad and inviting foreign commerce; and in developing the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of China.

As a diplomat, he has always insisted that the Chinese government shall, for its own sake, deal honorably and justly with foreign nations. But he has been equally insistent that the nations of Europe shall regard China as their equal, and not as a land of barbarians. He desires that the Chinese Empire shall be regarded as an independent nation, not a field for foreign colonization or for "spheres of influence" dominated by Great Britain, or Germany, or France, or Italy, or Russia. His advocacy of all the advantages of Western civilization is not to Europeanize China, but to strengthen her as an independent nation, as Japan has done for herself by the same means. He is a thoroughly loyal Chinaman, devoted to his country and to the reigning dynasty—for the favor of the latter has made him what he is.

From this, it will be seen that, if he went to Pekin, he could not be expected to play into the hands of the European powers. They seem to have adopted the view that China has forfeited her right to an independent existence. On the one hand, if the imperial government has connived at the butcheries and lootings and burnings of the past few weeks, she has thereby relegated herself to the status of a barbarian country, and is to be treated as other savage peoples are under similar conditions by Europeans. On the other hand, if these outrages have been committed in defiance of the imperial government's authority, then it has demonstrated its utter powerlessness to protect the lives and property of foreigners who are there under treaty stipulations or as the result of concessions and privileges solemnly granted, and in that case they assume that it should be superseded by a government which can do these things.

It is absurd to suppose that Li Hung Chang sympathizes in the least with such views. He believes in "China for the Chinese," not as a congeries of European colonies. No doubt he disapproves strongly of the savage Boxer uprising, for he must see that it makes for China's undoing. Had he gone to Pekin, he would undoubtedly have done all he could to crush the rebellion and the Boxers, and to induce China to make the fullest reparation for the outrages upon foreigners that a civilized nation could be required to do. But that he would favor any schemes of the powers to weaken China or her government is not to be expected.

Now, if Great Britain, or the allied European powers, whichever may be responsible for Li's detention at Snanghai, entertained no policy beyond that which the United States is pursuing, the old statesman would have been hurried onward to Pekin. We desire to rescue the Americans and other foreigners in the capital, if they be yet alive; that those responsible for the outrages shall be severely punished, and that China shall make proper reparation. It is certain that, were this the sole aim of Europe, as it is of America, Li's presence in Pekin would be a distinct advantage. But Europe wants more. It desires the overthrow of the Chinese government, or at least that its power shall be broken. Every nation wants Chinese territory. And the European chancelleries know well that they would find in Li a determined and resourceful opponent. His presence in Pekin would strengthen the nerveless hands of the emperor. His policy would be to do justice but to resist aggression.

Hence Li Hung Chang is practically held at Shanghai. He is not to be allowed to obey the imperial edict ordering him to Pekin.

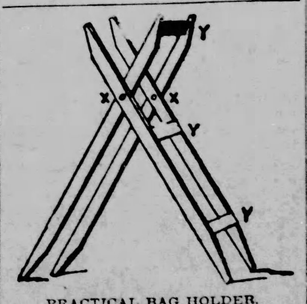
The life and career of Li Hung Chang reads like a romance. He is of unmixed Chinese blood, and he is the only man of a pure Chinese strain of his rank and power in the empire. The imperial dynasty is Manchu, not Chinese, and the great offices of state are filled with Manchus. This of itself is high testimony to his energy and capacity. His father was an omcial of low rank, holding an inferior position in Pekin, and being poor, could give his son but little opportunity for an education. Young Li chose literature as his profession, and used every advantage which came within his reach. When he arrived at manhood, he felt that he could do better in a military career. Passing the requisite military examination, he entered the imperial army, and his rise was steady and rapid. He is one of the very few instances of a Chinese military mandarin rising to high civil office. He is now 77 years old.

Li is his family name. The words Hung Chang mean "vast ornamentation," and they form merely the official form of his personal cognomen. His literary name is Shao Ts'uan, or "young spice," and this is the term used by his friends and by the native press. He is also entitled Chung Tang, or "central hall," this being the complimentary appellation of a grand secretary.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HANDY BAG HOLDER FOR FARMERS.

I send a rough drawing of a bag holder I have used for some time and find it all that can be desired. The illustration explains itself; the back standards are four feet long, the others are three feet eight inches. Cleats at Y, bolts at X. The bolt



PRACTICAL BAG HOLDER.

holes are six and one-half inches from top end of back and eight inches on front standards. The width at top should be just as wide as a common scoop shovel, say 11 inches; spread the bottom to 16 or 18 inches, to make it stand rigid.—E. S. Hewitt, in Ohio Farmer.

Reads the Party Papers.

"Why, Clara, dear, what has happened? It is not a month since your marriage, and I find you sighing and moping already."

"Ah, Hilda, darling! George is standing as member for the county, you know, and I've only just learnt from the opposition what a really dreadful man I have married!"—London Tit-Bits.

MODERN JOKES ARE ALL ANTIQUE

"Is there any new joke under the sun?" asks George Augustus Sala, an English journalist and correspondent, who died a few years ago.

"I doubt there being one," very gravely he answers, and tells two anecdotes to support this skepticism.

An intelligent Greek, who acted as Mr. Sala's guide while visiting Athens, related to him as a modern Greek Joe Millerism, the story of a lawsuit. A deaf plaintiff sued a deafer defendant before the deafest judge in all Greece. The plaintiff claimed so many hundred drachmas for rent that was due. The defendant pleaded that he never ground his corn at night. The judge, in giving judgment, observed: "Well, she's your mother, after all; you must keep her between you."

"When I got home I found," writes Mr. Sala, "this apparently up-to-date triad of ludicrous non sequiturs in a collection of ancient Greek epigrams."

There used to be told a story of Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, who was a first-rate hand at Irish bulls, meeting one of twin brothers, and asking him: "Which of ve is the other?"

Mr. Sala compares this with the story of that very ancient jester, Hierocles.

"Of twins, one died. Skolastikos, meeting the survivor, asked him: 'Was it you who died, or your brother?'"—Youth's Companion.

It Remains to Be Seen.

A smart young lady recently entered a railway carriage already occupied by three or four members of the opposite sex. One of them, in the familiar style we know so well, produced a cigar and his match box, and said,

"I trust, madam, that smoking is not disagreeable to you?"

"Really, sir" (with the sweetest of smiles), "I can't tell, for as yet no gentleman has smoked in my presence."—Pick-Me-Up.

Comfort.

Oh, cheer up, sinner, though the day
Is hot and cruel, very;
It will be cooler, wiser men say,
Before next January.

SALARIES OF RULERS.

The President of Mexico draws $50,000 a year, the same as President McKinley.

The President of France is paid $240,000 a year.

Her majesty the Queen of England's income is about $220 an hour.

The Czar of Russia draws a salary of $12,000,000 a year.

The Emperor of Germany receives $3,852,380 per annum.

Two million dollars a year is the annual income of the King of Spain.

Abdul Hamid II, the Sultan of Turkey, has an income of $650 an hour.

Two hundred thousand dollars a year is the salary of the King of Greece.

Three hundred thousand dollars a year is the salary of the King of the Belgians.

The combined salaries of European rulers amount to the sum of nearly $30,000,000 a year.

The Emperor of Austria is paid $12,000 a day for governing a kingdom containing 41,000,000 subjects.

A Kentucky Thought.

"It is very impressive," said the sentimental young person, "to look out on the ocean, to think of that immense body of water which forms so large a proportion of this earthly sphere."

"Yes," answered Col. Stilwell, "and what most impresses me, sir, is the wisdom of nature in putting salt into it so that it couldn't be mistaken for a beverage."—Washington Star.

New Weeds.

Soil was brought up from a depth of 326 feet from a coal mine in Belgium, and from it sprouted weeds of a species entirely unknown to botanists.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 7, AUGUST 12, 1900.

The Forgiving Spirit.

Matt. 18:21-35.

Read Matt. 18:15-35. Memory verses: 21, 22.

Golden Text: Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.—Matt. 6:12.

21. Then came Peter to him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?

22. Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven.

23. Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants.

24. And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

25. But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made.

26. The servant therefore fell down, and worshipped him, saying, Lord, have patience with me and I will pay thee all.

27. Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

28. But the same servant went out, and found one of his fellow servants, which owed him a hundred pence; and he laid hands on him, and took him by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou owest.

29. And his fellow servant fell down at his feet, and besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

30. And he would not: but went and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt.

31. So when his fellow servant saw what was done, they were very sorry, and came and told unto their lord all that was done.

32. Then his lord, after that he had called him, said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me:

33. Shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee?

34. And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors, till he should pay all that was due unto him.

35. So likewise shall my heavenly father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? (v. 21). Peter would have "given himself away" by that question, even if we had no other knowledge of his nature whatsoever. John would never have asked it. He would have forgiven as long and as often as he was offended. Natures like his will stop forgiving when the sun stops shining on the parched fields and the dew falling on the thirsty flowers. For the most of us the two hardest acts in life are to beg pardon and to forgive. When we actually have to admit that we are in the wrong, we go to our friend and try to confess; but our lips stick together, and our mouth feels as if it were full of sand. "I have come to tell you —that you—I mean that I"—we stammer. And when some friend of ours asks us to forgive him for breaking the string of our kite, or dulling the skates we lent him, we feel our hearts shut up like a clam. "I suppose I shall have to forgive you, but it was a mean trick all the same—so there." Beautiful—isn't it? There are no two nobler things in human nature than to be able to say "I am wrong" without any hesitation, and to say "I forgive" without any reservation.

Would make a reckoning with his servants (v. 23). How hard it is to realize that there must be a "reckoning" for every word and deed! If each "reckoning" came as soon and suddenly as a bruised face after fighting, or cramps after going into the water out of season, it would not be so hard to believe. But some wait, like the explosion after lighting a firecracker, or like the whipping after running away from school. I have sometimes thought that it would have saved me a good deal of trouble, if, after every naughty thing I did, something would cry out "Judgment! judgment" as some clocks cry "Cuckoo! cuckoo! every time an hour or half hour rolls around. But no judgment will come, whether you think so or not, and come as surely as the echo will come after the sound, or dark after the sun sets.

Have patience with me (v. 26). Who ever passed through this life without having to throw himself upon the mercy of some one? We had flattered ourselves that "we could paddle our own canoe," that "we were tubs that could stand on their own bottoms." After falling into some sort of trouble, we said, "All I ask is justice." "Give me a fair chance, and I'll pull out." But by and by things got worse with us, and we had to put our pride into our pocket and ask for mercy. Only to think of our having to do it! Let us be thankful if we happen to throw ourselves upon the kindness of some one like this warm-hearted and impulsive master. There are such people, thank God! It would make a great showing for humanity if somebody would gather up the statistics of all the people who are living in houses for which they cannot pay rent, running bills which they cannot settle, occupying positions which they have forfeited by unfaithfulness, and living along on the mercy of some kind-hearted man or woman.

And he would not (v. 30). We have to confess it, to the shame of our humanity, there are still hearts as hard as this one. Shylocks will still have their pound of flesh. Creditors will still exact their last farthing. I have known men whose hearts were nothing but steel traps. "It's mine! it's mine!" was their justification of any cruelty.

So shall also my heavenly Father do unto you (v. 35). The shoe will be on the other foot some time. Jesus did not say this in vindictiveness. He simply stated a fact. There is no law more certain in its operations than the one he announced in these words. Every hard-hearted man will, sooner or later, find himself in as tight a place as the man he squeezed. You smile sardonically, and say, "I can take care of myself." You will see. The traits of character you are now forming will force you as resistlessly as the movement of a glacier into some situation where you will have to throw up your hands and beg for mercy. It will come when you stand before the great bar on the last day, if never before. Do you think that justice will permit you to evade your just retribution? It is as necessary to restrain the cruelty of some of these monsters as for people to shoot lions and tigers. Human hearts at last become ice and adamant. It is only by flinging them square against a calm and terrible justice that they perceive the devilish coldness of their own hearts. God does not enjoy doing it, but the protection of society demands it.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D. in S. S. Times.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH GETS A CRITICISM

The Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria, is one of the most popular men in Europe, and is famous company at social gatherings. He can also appreciate a joke even though the victim be himself or some other member of his set. He told a very good story concerning himself while presiding at an English club dinner in Berlin a few months ago.

"I was staying once at a country house near a large manufacturing town in the north of England," says his royal highness. "During the evening I did what I am fond of doing—I went incognito with my host, unceremoniously, to a concert held in the principal hall of the town. I sat next to an old gentleman—perhaps a country farmer—who was chatty and so-

AN OPINION ON HIS VIOLIN PLAYING.

ciable. After a certain violin solo I said to my neighbor: 'You appear to be very fond of the violin. It appeals to all classes, I must confess. They say that the Duke of Edinburgh is quite clever with the instrument. Is this true, do you think?' 'Don't you believe it, sir,' replied the old gentleman, knowingly. 'Why they tell me that the Queen and Prince of Wales are trying to get him to be the Duke of Gotha, because they can't get on with his fiddling at all. The Queen thinks that the Germans might like his violin, and that's why he's going.' Ever since then," continued the Duke, laughingly, "I have avoided entering into conversation with strangers about the violin."

The king of Portugal is more than rather corpulent. During his short stay in England about three years ago he frequently took various little trips by train secretly and accompanied only by one of his suite. Traveling down to Hatfield once in a second-class compartment the Portuguese king entered into conversation—the king speaks English fluently—with a typical, plain-spoken "John Bull." "They seem to be making a deal of fuss over the king of Portugal, sir, who is now in London. Have you seen him, might I ask?" "Yes, sir, I have; but he ain't much of a king to look at. Why, sir, his stomach ain't no fatter and his face ain't no more intelligent than yours."

His majesty said afterward that he could understand why the English people were called "plain spoken."

The kaiser recently told this yarn: "A few weeks ago, as I was going through some of the smaller streets of Berlin, I dropped into an outfitter's shop and asked the man who was there to show me some ties. I soon picked out one pattern that always pleases me, and, in fact, so often do I wear this colored tie that many of my subjects frequently recognize me by it. 'I believe the emperor is very fond of this pattern?' I said to the shopman, genially. 'Now, what do you think about it?' 'What do I think about it, eh, sir? Well, I think that he's about the only duffer in all Germany who would wear it.'"—Chicago Journal.

ALASKA DELEGATE FAT AND JOLLY

One of the most conspicuous figures at Kansas City was Dr. C. D. Rogers, national committeeman and delegate from Alaska. He had very red cheeks, was short of stature and round of figure, while blonde patches of hair ornamented his cheeks. "Hot?" exclaimed the doctor, as he was fanning himself with his

ALASKANS KEEPING COOL.

hat and toweling his face with his handkerchief. "Well, it was only 40 below zero when I started, so I just tucked this seersucker coat away in my grip and it's the coolest thing in town." A new thought struck him and he laughed long.

"I'll tell you something," he began, "but I'll leave the names blank. Two delegates who came with me from Alaska suffered with the heat the moment they touched the states. When we reached Kansas City the boys were utterly exhausted and were sick to feel the good old Alaska chill again. They stood it two hours, but at the end of that time they were desperate, and one suggested that a bath tub full of ice water would seem a little like home. But the hotel proprietor only laughed at them. They did put ice on their heads, however, and then took a train for Rich Hill, Mo., to get cool before the convention. It's hotter in Rich Hill than it is here. Besides, I'm having a good time and they are buried alive. I'm going to try and have the next convention in Juneau. We have plenty of stoves there."—Chicago Chronicle.

Hard Work.

"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause $5, which she earned herself by hard work."

"How did you get yours?"

"From my husband."

"I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work."

"You don't know my husband."—Baptist Commonwealth.

His Rejoinder.

"Your greatest enemy is whisky," said the parson to an incorrigible member of his flock.

"But," said the wayward one, "you have always told us to love our enemies."

"Yes," answered the good man, "but not to swallow them."

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I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, irregulation, etc. One of the pleasures of my cure is to let you know of it. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box B, Kokomo, Ind.

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your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1265 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

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BABY'S CARRIAGE FOR RAINY DAYS

Baby must have fresh air, even when the sun refuses to shine. So that she may bravely face a rainfall, she is provided with a closely built wooden cab with a white oil-cloth shade and a cover of the same material for her tiny feet.

In this she goes riding, snug and safe, in any weather short of a thunder storm, or a hurricane, training to be the out-of-door girl of the future.

In these stanch vehicles the royal babies of England take their airings, but

nothing better can be said in their favor than that they are so strongly built that they will last a lifetime and do good service for all the family's babies. The prettiest color for the new baby, however, is white. The carriages are also made in tan color and in blue and black and green and red, decorated to match the broughams and victorias of the older folks. The carriage beds are lined with a soft thick carpet and the cushions are upholstered in leather, matching in color the umbrella.

Cynical.

"I hate to hear a man continually saying he wishes he were a boy again," said Mr. Sirius Baker in his usual vindictive tone.

"That ain't sentimentality. It's moral cowardice. When a man wishes he were a boy again, it's because he wants to break loose and cut up. He knows that a boy can get off with a lecture and a switching for doing whatever that would send a man to jail."—Washington Star.

Welcome.

As the missionaries disembarked, the naked savages upon the shore testified to their great joy.

"You are welcome!" cried these latter. "Thrice welcome! For now in case that we ever desire to be civilized, all we have to do is to kill you and the Christian powers will come with hospital ships and things and civilize us!"

They had no shoes upon which to wear their hearts, but they seemed sincere for all that.—Detroit Journal.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

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WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

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OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 12 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

WHAT WOULD BRYAN DO?

Is Bryan sincere in his demand that the American flag shall be hauled down in the Philippines?

Were he elected President next November, would he, on his inauguration next March, order the American army and navy home from those islands?

There is a growing doubt of Bryan's sincerity in his utterances on this question. He is a member of the Round Table club of his home city—Lincoln, Neb. A member of that club has made public the following occurrence at a recent meeting of that club:

A short time ago the question related to the retention or giving up of the Philippines.

At the close of the discussion a member said:

"Mr. Bryan, may I ask you one question?"

Mr. Bryan said:

"You may; proceed, sir."

The gentleman continued:

"Mr. Bryan, we are of but little importance here, only an atom in the country, but there are millions who are interested in your views. Would you, sir, if elected President as commander-in-chief of the army, order our soldiers to pack up and leave? Would you, sir, as commander-in-chief of the navy, order our ships of war to steam away from Manila?"

Mr. Bryan was excited, and said:

"You have no right to ask me such questions, sir!"

We think Bryan is wrong in asserting that no one has a right to ask him such a question. On the contrary, it is an eminently proper one. The people of the United States, who are asked to support Bryan for the Presidency, have the right to know the policy he proposes to pursue, if elected. Bryan is opposing the course of the present administration. How would he do differently? What would he do regarding the occupation of the Philippines if he were made President? These are proper questions to ask him; and he is under obligation to answer them.

The truth is, Bryan don't know what he would do if he were President. The contingency is so remote that he has not considered it. All that he is doing is to attack anything and everything the present administration is doing.

Attack and abuse are poor weapons. They mean merely destruction. But no man named for the highest office in the people's gift should be elected simply because he declares himself opposed to certain courses of public policy in existence. He must be able to indicate a better, a wiser course in any given case—a course which commends itself to the intelligence of the people.

In other words, a constructive policy is demanded, not one merely destructive. Any drunken hoodlum can take a hammer and destroy an intricate piece of machinery, but he does not possess the skill and intelligence to build a new and a better machine. Bryan aims to destroy the present Philippine policy. He refuses to say what he would substitute for it. Either he is unable to formulate a better policy, or he is a coward, and dare not tell the people what he will do.

To prate of "imperialism" and abuse that which has no real existence, is one thing; to come down frankly to facts, and state definitely what he would do, is quite another—and one for which Mr. Bryan has no inclination.

TOWNE AND STEVENSON.

The fusion Populists, who nominated Towne for vice president, with Bryan, have decided that they will not withdraw his name. They are bitter because the Kansas City convention did not endorse both their candidates, and they propose that Towne shall stick.

The objection to Towne at Kansas City was not on account of his silver advocacy, nor that he was the nominee of the Populists. The thing which told most heavily against him in that body was the fact that he is a recent pervert from Republicanism. The mossbacks gagged at the thought of nominating a man who, up to four years ago, was a Republican.

It is not clear, however, why the Populists do not withdraw Towne. He is perfectly willing to get out of the way for Stevenson; he is pliant as a willow wand. And Stevenson ought to be as acceptable to the Populists as Towne. He was an old-time greenbacker, and has always supported the cause of unsound money and rag-bag and pot-metal finance. That should endear him to the Populist aggregation.

THE SILVER DANGER.

The executive comittee of the National Democratic party—the gold Democrats—met at Indianapolis on July 25, and decided that the naming of a separate ticket this year would be unwise and inexpedient. A public statement was issued by the committee, which contains the following unanswerable logic:

"We urge the voters not to be deceived by the plea that the money question has been finally settled. The specific reiteration of the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the Kansas City convention, and the known history of all men in connection therewith, emphasize the danger of this demand. We indorse the action of Congress in passing a bill embodying the gold standard as a step in the right direction. We feel it would be dangerous to elevate to executive power any one hostile to the maintenance and enforcement of this law."

The committee reaffirmed the Palmer and Buckner platform of 1896, and urged the state committees of the party to "take such steps as in their opinion may best subserve the principles of our party, especially in the maintenance of a sound currency, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce federal laws, a covert attack on which is made under the guise of the denunciation of government by injunction."

This means that they are exhorted to labor for the election of McKinley and a Republican Congress. A separate ticket this year would be worse than useless. Either McKinley or Bryan will be the next President. A vote for a gold Democratic Presidential electoral ticket would be a half vote for Bryan. There is but one way to crush out the silver folly, and that is by defeat. The only practicable way to defeat it is through the triumph of the Republican ticket. The friends of sound money must stand shoulder to shoulder to defeat Bryan, as they stood in 1896.

OUR INTEREST IN CHINA.

It may come as a surprise to many to learn from the protest of the Americans in Shanghai, that the interests of the United States in Northern China are greater than those of any other nation—on which facts they based a demand for ample protection from this government.

This surprise is because of lack of information. It is a prevalent, though erroneous, impression that the principal interests we have to protect in China are those of our missionaries, who have gone there to spread the gospel. But we have, besides these, an immense trade, and the railways building, with American capital, under concessions granted by the Chinese government.

Our trade with Northern China has grown so enormously within the past two years as to exceed the capacity of the vessels sailing from our Pacific ports, and many additional ships are now building to care for this rapidly expanding commerce. This trade is vital to the prosperity of our farmers and manufacturers. It is opening a new market for our surplus crops and surplus products of industry, which employ thousands of men on farms and plantations and cattle ranges, and in mills and factories.

This enormously increased American trade with China is one of the results of expansion. It is a large factor in the present prosperity of the West. It is a trade provided for by treaty with China, and it is the government's duty to protect it as well as the lives of all Americans in the Celestial empire. We must not allow ourselves to be outdone by any other power in our efforts to make China safe for commerce and for all foreigners engaged in lawful callings.

NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The American National Red Cross has just been newly incorporated at Washington, under a nact of Congress which was approved on June 6 by President McKinley. Miss Clara Barton, despite her protest, was elected president of the new organization. Her many years of self-denying devotion to the merciful work of the Red Cross makes her selection the most fitting one possible.

The treaty of Geneva, under which the Red Cross work was first commenced, has been ratified by forty-three nations, including, of course, the United States. The new act under which the Red Cross of this country has been incorporated, declares the organization to be an agency needed in every country to carry out the purposes of the Geneva treaty, with power to adopt and use the distinctive flag and arm badge specified, for the purpose of cooperating with the "Comite international de secours aux militaires blesses" (international committee of relief for the wounded in war).

The American National Red Cross, however, is not restricted to the work growing out of the horrors of actual warfare. Its declared purposes are to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in the field, according to the conditions of the Geneva treaty, and also to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same, and generally to promote measures of humanity and the welfare of mankind.

Miss Barton has now issued an appeal to give permanency to the work of the Red Cross. She desires that there shall be raised by voluntary contributions a fund of at least $500,000. In her appeal she says: "Never lose sight of the fact, I pray you, that the Red Cross means people's help for national necessities, not national help for people's needs. The American National Red Cross has never received a dollar of support from the government as such, and never has sought it." In view of the possibilities of war in China, this appeal should meet with a prompt response from the American people.

ADMIRAL KEMPFF.

Admiral Kempff was wiser than the commanders of the other foreign warships off Taku, when the question of bombarding and capturing the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Pei Ho was under discussion. He seems to have had a much clearer understanding of the situation, and the effect of such an act upon the temper of the Chinese.

But his wise counsel did not prevail. The warships attacked and reduced the forts. Kempff took the extreme measure of refusing to participate in the shelling—and his vessel was inactive during the engagement. What he predicted came true, and the authorities at Washington now realize his wisdom, and warmly approve the course he took. The thoughtless criticism of his course by a portion of the press was based on a lack of knowledge of the actual conditions.

KING HUMBERT MURDERED.

The King of Italy, Umberto II, (the name being generally spelled Humbert in English), was assassinated on Sunday by an anarchist. The murder is another of those shocking crimes without any reason. The murder of the King does not destroy the Kingdom of Italy nor overthrow monarchial government in that country, for the Prince of Naples will ascend the throne as Victor Emanuel III.

Italy is a constitutional monarchy. The rights of the people seem to be wisely guarded in the constitution, which the king is sworn to obey. That instrument says: "All the inhabitants, whatever their description and rank, are equal before the law. They contribute without distinction, in proportion to their means, to the burdens of the state. Individual liberty is guaranteed. No one can be arrested nor handed over to justice except in case provided by law and by the prescribed modes. The dwelling is inviolable. No domiciliary visit may be paid save by virtue of the law, and in prescribal form. No tax can be imposed nor collected unless it has been agreed to by the chambers and sanctioned by the King. . . . The right of peaceful, unarmed meeting is recognized, in conformity with the laws."

Anarchy opposes all government. It means the destruction of all authority, and would send people back into a state of barbarism, wherein every man would have to protect the lives of himself, his family and his property. Anarchistic zealots see in a royal personage the personification of government, and stupidly assassinate, without stopping to consider that the crime does nothing to abolish government, nor kingly rule. If the attempt is successful the dead man's place is filled by the next heir, and matters go on as before. Murder is never the road to political freedom. If a form of government is intolerably unjust—which that of Italy is not—the right of revolution inheres in the people; but cowardly assassination prevents the success of a possible revolution, because honest and honorable men will not countenance such methods. Their quarrel, if they have one, is not with the person who occupies the throne, but with the system.

NO TIME FOR POLITICAL PLAY

It is a pleasure to find a Democratic paper sounding a clear note of patriotism concerning the crisis in China, and deprecating any attempt to play partisan politics. The Cleveland Plain Dealer of this morning does this. It antagonizes any attempt to find fault with our course in China, and gives these reasons:

"It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." There is evidence that Americans in China have been murdered, and there is hardly room left for doubt that a horrible fate has overtaken the official representative of the United States government at Pekin, with his official and personal family.

Under such circumstances the administration has a heavy responsibility and is placed in a very difficult position. It is the duty of every American to sink political differences and do what lies in his power to encourage and assist the administration in upholding the national honor and performing its sacred obligations to Americans wherever they may be.

If any member of the administration betrays his trust by attempting to turn the present situation to partisan advantage the people will have a reckoning with him. So will they with the politician or party organ, on either side, that for the mere purpose of gaining a campaign advantage seeks to divide the people on a question upon which there should be unanimity—the protection of American life and honor at any cost.

The butchery of Americans at Pekin must be avenged. The condition is the same as when the Maine was treacherously blown up, and over two hundred brave American sailors were sent to death. The nation rose as one man, crying for vengeance. Politics cut no figure in the stern demand that Spain should pay the penalty.

Of the more than sixteen hundred victims of Chinese hate at Pekin, there were over eighty in the American legation, including Minister Conger, his family and official staff, and marines detailed as a legation guard. Besides this there were a number of American missionaries, business men and visitors. The total death roll of Americans was doubtless as large as that in the Maine catastrophe. The blood of these victims cries aloud for vengeance. The nation demands retribution. The government is acting promptly, as it should do. And whatever steps it may take to teach China most thoroughly that she must respect treaty obligations and the behest of international law that diplomatic representatives must be secure in persons and property, will meet with the approval of every patriotic American.

DOUGLAS ON EXHANSION.

The Dayton Herald has been reading the joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas, and finds that at that time the leader of the Northern wing of the Democratic party was an expansionist of the most ultra type, he even frankly declaring he was in favor of acquiring territory in the islands of the sea if the interests of the country required it.

Concerning territorial expansion, Mr. Douglas, in the debate at Freeport, June 17, 1858, said:

It is idle to tell you or me we have territory enough. Our fathers supposed we had enough when our territory extended to the Mississippi river; but a few years' growth and expansion satisfied them that we needed more and the Louisiana territory, from the west bank of the Mississippi river to the British possessions, was acquired. Then we acquired Oregon, then California and New Mexico. We have enough now for the present, but this is a young and growing nation. It swarms as often as a hive of bees, and as new swarms are turned out each year, there must be hives in which they can gather and make their honey. In less than fifteen years, if the same progress that has distinguished this country for the last fifteen years continues, every foot of vacant land between this and the Pacific ocean owned by the United States will be occupied. Will you not continue to increase at the end of fifteen years as well as now? I tell you, increase and multiply and expand is the law of this nation's existence. You cannot limit this great republic by mere boundary lines, saying, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Any one of you gentlemen might as well say to a son 12 years old that he is big enough and must not grow any larger, and in order to prevent his growth, put a hoop around him to keep him to his present size. What would be the result? Either the hoop must burst and be rent asunder, or the child must die. So it would be with this great nation. With our natural increase growing with a rapidity unknown in any part of the globe, with the tide of emigration that is fleeing from despotism in the old world to ask refuge in our own, there is a constant torrent pouring into this country that requires more land, more territory upon which to settle, and just so far as our interests require additional territory, in the North, in the South, or on the islands of the ocean, I am for it.

Chairman Jones intimates that if Bryan is elected President his first act will be to withdraw American troops from the Philippines. This would be as popular as Cleveland's order to haul down the flag in Hawaii.

WAGES IN IRON INDUSTRY.

As the result of the regular bi-monthly conference at Youngstown, O., between the officers of the Amalgamated association and the iron and steel manufacturers of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, no less than thirty thousand men will receive an advance in wages.

The method of wage adjustment in these important allied industries is not generally understood. The basis is the rate for puddling, which is based on the current selling price of certain standard forms of steel. The puddling rate being fixed, it determines the scale of wages in every other department of iron and steel making.

A conference is held every sixty days, to fix the rates, in pursuance of a formal agreement between the employers and the Amalgamated association. This prevents any strikes, or disturbance of the industry. It makes a community of interest between workers and employers. If the latter get higher prices for standard products, the men get higher wages, and vice versa. Equitable and business-like, the arrangement is favored by both sides.

At the recent conference, the puddling rate was fixed for $6 per ton to $6.12½. This increase goes through all departments, and, as stated above, thirty thousand men benefit thereby. The Philadelphia Press has the following on the recent adjustment:

Only a few years ago, during the Cleveland hard times, when the puddler of iron was being paid $4 per ton, and often glad to get work at that rate, he sighed for a $5 puddling rate, which has always been considered living wages in the iron business. Now he will get better than $6 the ton, and so will other men working in other rolling-mill departments. A good puddling rate means good wages for all workmen in the mill.

It might form an object-lesson for calamity-nowlers in politics that the manufacturers of the Ohio iron belt have followed this equitable arrangement with their workers for some years. The men have been working on a scale with a minimum basis, but no limit in the upward direction. During the iron and steel prosperity of the past year the workers have received a share of the improvement. The arrangement has done away with strikes in the mills where it obtains. The bi-monthly settlements are based on the selling price of products for the previous sixty days. The books of the manufacturers are thrown open to the committee of the Amalgamated association, and when actual sales show a certain percentage of increase in prices wages go up.

While the Amalgamated association makes this settlement with the manufacturers of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys specifically, it applies at the same time to every amalgamated mill in the United States, and is so received everywhere by manufacturers in whose mills the union predominates.

In addition to this fact, the settlement influences the wages of outsiders, because many mill owners are glad to pay the prevailing price for work, whatever that may be, though they may object to deal with the union directly.

In this way the advance will affect the wages of men employed in Pittsburg and other points, where mills may not be on a union basis.

PETTIGREW AND DEWEY.

One of the insistent arguments of the anti-expansionists has been the assertion that somebody promised Aguinaldo and the Tagalo their independence, in the summer of 1898. This assertion has been fully denied officially by the President, by General Otis, and by Admiral Dewey. Still it is brought up again and again, just as though its falsity were not apparent. The latest renascence of the matter is a letter, exploited by the unspeakable Pettigrew, from an alleged Filipino leader named Alejandrino, in which the latter declares that Admiral Dewey made a distinct promise of independence to the Aguinaldites for their "aid" in driving the Spaniards from Luzon. The interview was said to have been conducted through Lieutenant Brumby, Dewey's flag officer.

The brave Brumby is dead, and hence Admiral Dewey is the only American who can speak authoritatively on the matter. And he has spoken. He denounces the statement as a tissue of falsehoods, and declares that no such promise, express or implied, was ever made by him. The American people will take the word of the hero of Manila against any assertion of any Aguinaldite, either Tagalo or American.

As to the alleged Alejandino—who has never succeeded in getting his name mentioned in the war dispatches—it is to be remembered that he is a Malay. For several weeks we have had daily illustrations of the facility with which the Chinese can lie. The dispatches from Chinese ports are marvels of mendacity. The capacity of the Chinese for deceit, intrigue and lying has passed into a proverb. There is but one race that exceeds them, and that is the Malay. The Tagalos are Malays, and the Alejandrino letter is a fine illustration of the Malay talent for falsehood and tergiversation.

There is one point that the pestilent Pettigrew seems to forget, but the American people do not. Even were it true that Admiral Dewey made such a promise—which he did not—he had not the authority to bind the United States government. He knew this. He would not have committed himself except through express instructions from Washington. All the official documents in the matter were long ago laid before congress, and there is not a word that can be construed into even a quasi recognition of Aguinaldo's so-called "republic," much less a promise of independence. The whole story is a lie, and no doubt Pettigrew knows it perfectly well.

ICE AND ASPHALT.

Tammany is having a hard time of it with the people. The ice trust exposure showed that Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, the Tammany dock commissioners, and a number of other leaders, were financially interested in the trust which makes the citizens of the metropolis pay two prices for that hot-weather necessity. Right on the heels of that exposure came the Kansas City convention, with Croker and his pals leading the New York delegation, and its platform announcement against trusts. The situation was certainly depressing to the New York Democrats.

Now comes another Tammany trust scandal. It is an asphalt combination in New York city, and Croker and others of the tiger's followers are charged with complicity. Comptroller Coler says: "The city is in the grip of the asphalt monopoly. I may not have power to compel every asphalt company in the city to publish its list of stockholders, but it should be done." Revelations are promised of the same character as those which held the Tammany leaders up for public execration in the ice trust scheme. These things are of personal importance to the voters of New York city, and a revolt from the Democratic ticket there will be the result.

The paramount issue with the Democrats is not imperialism, and neither is it free silver. The real issue is, "How can we delude the voters so we can get the offices?" This is real Democracy.

TYPES OF INFANTRYMEN FIGHTING TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

GERMAN. AMERICAN. FRENCH. RUSSIAN. ITALIAN. BRITISH. JAPANESE.

NORTH CAROLINA'S AMENDMENT

On Thursday of this week, August 2, the people of North Carolina, besides electing state and county officials and members of the legislature, are to vote upon the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution which, if it is carried, promises to hasten bringing before the supreme court the notorious "grandfather clause" regarding suffrage privileges which is already a part of the organic law of Louisiana. There is no attempt to conceal or deny the fact that the purpose of the amendment is to exclude illiterate negroes from the ballot without excluding illiterate whites. Indeed, one of the leading North Carolina papers, the Wilmington Messenger, frankly says:

The whites are safe under the amendment. Only ignorant negroes are dealt with. * * * The illiterate white man can go one voting, just as he has done all along, provided only that he is not a criminal and has paid his poll tax.

The amendment is intended to disfranchise the mass of the negroes, in a way which the southern whites believe not to be contrary to the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment to the national constitution. The proposed amendment in North Carolina is as follows:

Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language. Before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year.

But, no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state of the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein described.

The second paragraph of the above is the notorious "grandfather clause." Almost all the present negro voters in North Carolina are either themselves exslaves or the descendants of slaves who did not enjoy the privilege of suffrage prior to 1867; hence it will be necessary for them to read and write if they are to retain the ballot under the proposed restriction. And no doubt it would be better for the state if that restriction were imposed upon them. But, on the other hand, it is not provided that the same restriction shall be imposed on the whites. Practically all the white men in North Carolina before 1867 could vote; consequently those of them who are still living and their descendants will come under the exemption clause of the amendment and will be able to vote, however illiterate they may be. The "grandfather clause" is their sufficient protection.

In other words, it is proposed now in North Carolina to try the experiment that is now already in operation in Louisiana of insuring white supremacy through the constitutional disfranchising of large numbers of negroes without any appreciable decrease in the white electorate. There is only one obstacle to the accomplishment of the desired purpose, and that is the possibility that on an appeal to the national Supreme court the grandfather clause may be decided to be in conflict with the fifteenth amendment of the national constitution, which prohibits denial or abridgement of voting rights by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

There is no doubt that North Carolina will adopt the amendment next Thursday; and there is equally no doubt that the matter will eventually go to the Supreme court for decision. That tribunal has decided that the educational qualification for suffrage as a few years ago put into the Mississippi constitution is not repugnant to the national organic law, but in that decision the fact was specially pointed out that the restricting qualification applied equally to negroes and whites. When the Louisiana and North Carolina grandfather clauses are brought up for judgment a very different case will be presented.

DR. PRETORIUS' VIEWS.

There is no German in the Mississippi valley who possesses so great an influence among his fellow German-Americans than Dr. Emil Pretorius, editor of the St. Louis Westliche Post. He announces that his paper will support McKinley and Roosevelt, though he is not in favor of expansion. He regards Bryanism as a distinct danger to the republic, and he is opposed utterly to the dangerous political heresies of the Kansas City platform. He takes no stock in the idea that Bryan can secure the labor vote, and believes that it will go to McKinley, to insure a continuation of the present prosperity. We take it that Dr. Pretorius represents the views of a vast majority of German-Americans in the United States. They do not believe in either a debased currency or in the anarchistic doctrines of Bryanism.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The most confusing and exasperating stories come from China, and all from Chinese sources. They are that all the foreigners in Pekin save von Ketteler are unharmed, that an imperial edict has been issued to send them food and supplies, and that they soon may be delivered at Tien Tsin, and that some have already started. Yet the fact stands out boldly that the Italian authorities, when attempting to send a message to their minister in Pekin in secret cipher, met with ill-success, thus putting China to the test, however, as they were compelled to refuse the request. The United States alone has received an answer to the messages sent by the several powers to their ministers, and the suspicion, at first entertained in some quarters, is now becoming general that our cipher code is in possession of the Chinese, and that the famous Conger message of July 18 is a forgery.

Hay's Wise Decision.

Secretary Hay did well to reject without ceremony the rather insolent offer of Li Hung Chang that the members of the foreign legations would be produced at Tientsin upon condition that the proposed expedition to Pekin be abandoned. If the ministers are alive, then it is the duty of the Chinese government to permit them to communicate freely with their governments without any conditions. It was upon this fact that President McKinley based his acceptance of the Chinese emperor's request that he mediate between the empire and the European powers. After having made the stipulation that the ministers have access to their home governments in return for mediation, he could not, without being trifled with, consent to undertake a discontinuance of the preparations for the Pekin expedition. Moreover, it is beyond his power entirely to control the action of the European governments in this matter.

The Chinese Scheme.

It is hinted that the move proposed by Li Hung Chang is to cover a deep-laid scheme. Assent of the powers being given, then, it is stated, a story might soon come out that the ministers started safely for Tien Tsin, but were met on the road by Boxers and killed. This would relieve the Chinese government of responsibility for the massacres, if, as almost the whole world now believes, they have really taken place. The United States insists that the movement on Pekin be begun at once, and the other powers, which have been pursuing a dilatory policy, now begin to see the wisdom of such action. Absolutely the only news coming from Pekin is from Chinese sources, and even a letter alleged to have been written by Sir Claude MacDonald, July 6, is declared to be a forgery.

Rathbone Under Arrest.

By order of the secretary of war, the pompous ex-director-general of posts of the island of Cuba, Rathbone, has been placed under arrest, and one of the most arrant frauds of the latter end of the century will in due time receive a measure of his just deserts. Mr. Bristow's report presented such incontestable evidence of the shortcomings and direct violations of law by Major Rathbone, that there is no possible chance of shielding him from the consequences of his conduct.

Rathbone was responsible, through his vanity and carelessness, for the daring frauds of which Neely is accused. The lesser acts would be crimes under American law, but it appears that under the Cuban penal code he can be held responsible for the whole defalcation that occurred under him, as well as for any committed by himself, and that the statutory fine or alternative imprisonment for $130,000 would be very heavy. This code may be assumed to have been a dead letter in the old days, but there is no reason why it should be so now. The Cuban court, no doubt will inflict its penalties on Americans willingly enough, if encouraged to do so by an American governor general. There is evidence everywhere of determination of the government to prosecute this case with relentless severity, and there is not the smallest sign of sympathy with any culprit. Public opinion seems in the spirit of Judge Lacombe's remark that when a criminal selects a place to commit a crime he chooses the law of that place to be tried by. Rathbone's extravagances were a greater outrage on Cuba anyway than Neely's frauds. Mr. Bristow has cut down the cost of service nearly 40 per cent without detriment.

The Gold Standard.

Steady progress seems to be making with the etsablishment of the gold standard throughout the world. Costa Rica is a country which suffered long from financial difficulties, but after a period of deranged exchange a law providing for the reform of the monetary system, involving the adoption of a gold standard, was enacted in October, 1896. During the intervening years the government has been accumulating a gold reserve, which has had its effect in lowering and steadying the rate of exchange. Last week the President of Costa Rica was able to announce, in a cable dispatch to the minister of that country at Washington, that gold was in circulation and that the country was tranquil and satisfied. On the same day the director of the mint was advised by the United States minister to Peru that that country had completed the reform in its monetary system begun when the free coinage of silver was suspended in April, 1897. The single gold standard has been adopted, and a gold coin issued, known as the libra or Peruvian pound, which is identical in weight and fineness with the English pound sterling. The gold libra and the silver sol now circulate concurrently throughout Peru. The countries mentioned are not among the most important in the world, but their faces are set in the right direction financially, and they will not fail to improve their position through the monetary reforms they have carried out.

South African Mines.

Developments in South Africa appear indefinitely postpone the resumption of activity in mining operations at Johannesburg. According to the latest accounts Lord Roberts has notified the gold mining companies that their employes will not be permitted to return to the Rand before September at the earliest, and it is even stated that, in view of the many unsettled military problems which confront the British leader and his forces, the few civilians connected with the mines have been sent back from Johannesburg. It is also understood that Cape Town itself itself is crowded with miners and other refugees who left South Africa on the breaking out of the war and returned as soon as Lord Roberts occupied Johannesburg and Pretoria, but are now stranded at the point where they disembarked, being unable to either proceed or return to England. In view of the very considerable amount of work in the way of pumping out the flooded mines, repairing machinery, and so on, which will have to be done before gold production can be resumed, it would seem that, under the most favorable circumstances, it will be well toward the close of the year ere South Africa can be expected to give up any more of its treasures to the financial markets of the world.

CHINA AT A GLANCE

The People:

Chinese soldiers range from sixteen to sixty years of age.

To become a soldier is a humiliation in China. The magistrates outrank the military, socially.

The population of China is nearly 400,000,000—more than the combined population of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Japan.

People in the interior of China seldom read newspapers. They get their ideas of foreigners and outside doings by gossip.

The Chinese boy's ambition is to become a civil magistrate. Even servants save money to educate their sons with this aim.

English bankers in China give native commercial men a name for a strict business honesty.

If a Chinese criminal is a fugitive the police arrest his father, grandfather, mother, uncle or aunt. Family affection speedily brings the man wanted to the relief of his relative.

A native priest says of the Chinese articles of religion: "The men believe them. The women don't. There is no religion in China.

Their Resources:

China could raise an army of 1,700,000 men; but it would be undisciplined and only one-third equipped.

Eight million cartridges were taken to Pekin two years ago, and constant additions have been made.

The Chinese possess Mauser rifles and Nordenfeldt, Hotchkiss and Maxim guns.

There is no properly organized medical cerps, transport service, or commissariat in China.

A favorite Chinese weapon is a native made rifle of one-inch calibre, requiring two men to handle it.

The Chinese have 30 field batteries with 180 Krupp and Armstrong guns.

The Chinese navy consists of four cruisers and a few useless fighting vessels.

China has new colleges in engineering, navigation, military tactics, electric science and medicine, with European professors.

Good newspapers are printed at the treaty ports of China.

Cities, Ports and Rivers:

Pekin, the capital of China, has a population of more than a million.

Canton, 1,600,000.

Tien-Tsin is a treaty port on the river Pei-Ho, seventy miles from Pekin.

Shanghai is the largest and most important treaty port. Twelve miles from the mouth of the Yangtse-Kiang river. Population, 4,000,000.

Port Arthur, leased to Russia in 1898 for a naval base. In the Far East.

Che-Foo, on the Shantung peninsula. A treaty port, with the best climate for Europeans.

Taku forts, now destroyed, were three in number, at the month of the Pei-Ho river.

Newchang is a treaty port of the British concession in Manchuria, 190 miles north of Port Arthur.

Wei-Hai-Wei (Linkuntan), British base of operations. A garrisoned port with a large, safe anchorage.

Pei-Ho (north river) rises beyond the Great Wall, flows past Pekin and Tien-Tsin to Gulf of Liaotung. Navigable from mouth to Pekin, 100 miles.

Hoang-Ho, river of Northern China, emptying into Gulf of Pechili.

Yangtse, river in the Kiangsu province, on which the port of Nankin is situated.

Princes, Rulers, Generals:

Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy at Hankow, a man of much influence with the people, and a believer in China for the Chinese.

Chang Yi, director of mines and assistant director of northern railways. Favorite of the Dowager Empress. A rising man, much in touch with foreigners.

Hsu Ching Ch'en, vice president of board of works, ex-minister to Russia and Germany, president of Chinese Eastern railway.

Kang Yi, a Manchu, anti-foreign, president of the board of war.

Kang Yu Wei, exiled leader of the Reform party.

Kwang Su, the present emperor, son of Prince Chun.

Liu Kun Yi, viceroy at Nankin, trusted ally of the Dowager Empress.

Li Hung Chang, Acting Viceroy of Canton, trusted friend of the Dowager Empress.

Prince Ching, reported dead, was lord chamberlain of the court and commander of Pekin field force.

Prince Li, senior member of the cabinet, much trusted in imperial family.

Prince Sheng, administrator of telegraphs and railways, head of the Imperial bank and of the China Merchants' Steamship company. Man of great power, always to be reckoned with.

Prince Tuan, father of Pu Chun, heir apparent, and now leading the anti-foreign revolt.

Tze Hsi, the Dowager Empress.

Yung Lu, the Empress' factotum, generalissimo of the army.

Generals Tung Fuh, Nieh and Kang Su, anti-foreign leaders in revolt.

Everyday Names:

Fu, a prefecture. Futai, the governor of a province.

Godown, a place for storing goods.

Haikwan, Chinese maritime customs.

Li, a Chinese mile, one-third of a British mile.

Yamen, an official residence.

Tael, a coin of silver, worth from 64.4 cents to 71.8 cents according to province.

Squeeze, general term of extortion.

Kiang, or oh, a river; hu, a lake.

Pei, north; nan, south; tung, east, si, west.

Shan, a mountain; sheng, a province; cheng, a town; hsiang, a village; hsien, a district; ling, a hill, peak or pass.

NEW YORK BELLE AIDS THE POOR.

Miss Lillian Dunham, a handsome young society woman of New York, has abandoned the scenes of gayety with which she has long been identified, and will hereafter devote her energies to charitable work among the tenement children of the metropolis. She has taken a big cottage at St. James, L. I., where, during the warm weather, she will give the merriest sort of house parties to the little tots whose lives know so little happiness.

Miss Dunham is the daughter of James H. Dunham, the millionaire dry goods merchant. Until she was 18 years old, she lived in an atmosphere of wealth and luxury. Then she went to a quiet little town in Germany to complete her education. It was there that the change which made her decide to devote her life to doing good rather than to the gayeties of society took place. Upon her return to this country she informed her father that she disliked society and intended living for something better and higher. She became interested in Grace church kindergarten, where she teaches poor children. Thirty of them visited her lately.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1608—Elin Blouse.

Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The comfort and convenience of the blouse renders it a popular and favorite design to complete a costume for school or play. It is the regulation blouse style, finished with a turn-over collar and bishop sleeves. Light weight woolens or heavy cotton fabrics are the most desirable trimmed with bands of flat trimming.

1609—Esther Skirt.

Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A particularly pretty and simple three-gored skirt which may be appropriately worn with

any style of blouse, waist or shirt waist. It is suitable for any of the materials generally employed for little girls' skirts and may be trimmed in any preferred way.

1856—Carleton Suit.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. A natty little suit for school or more dressy wear is given in this design. It has a sack coat

and a single-breasted vest. The trousers are the plain knee length. Tweeds, cheviots and serges are the favorite woolen materials, and duck, galatea and pique for wash suits.

1642—Palmer Suit.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. Mothers will be delighted with the Palmer for a romping out-door suit for boys of two and four, old enough for rough and tumble play, but not quite old enough to be careful of every-day clothes. The blouse of this

sensible suit is made full and loose at the belt, and plain but loose fitting over the shoulders. An ordinary shirt sleeve is used, and the neck is finished with a deep round collar. The entire skirt is kilted, except the front breadth, which is laid in a wide box plait.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is contained.

embroidery, and a ribbon run through the insertion draws it in as closely as desired in the neck. The deep collar and sleeve are trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery or lace. Muslin, cambric and nainsook are the favorite materials; also China or India wash silk.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is contained.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1855—Hector Blouse.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Comfort and ease are portrayed in this simple blouse design. It is plaited back and front and has a turn-down collar. It is gathered to a band at the waist, or may be finished with a hem and an elastic

band inserted to draw it to the required size around the waist. Serge and flannel are the favorite woolen materials, and madras, cheviot, percale and lawn are the cotton ones.

1573—Montfort Waist.

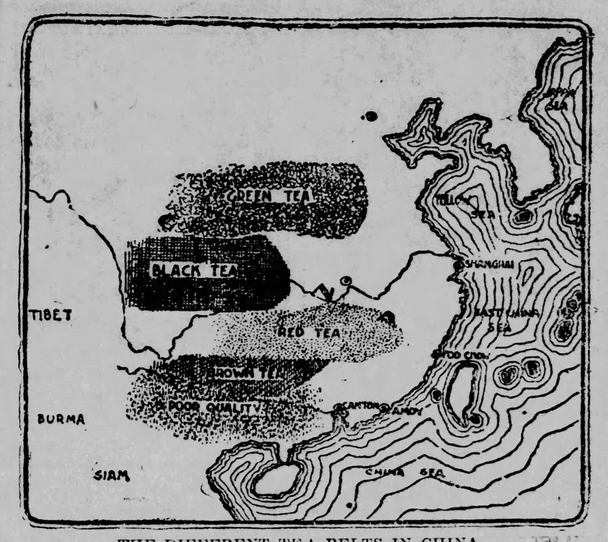
Sizes for 34 and 36 Inches Bust Measure.

1579—Montfort Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A yoke or guimpe effect on a waist is especially becoming and at all times dressy. This waist is the same back and front, except in the

back it is drawn tight to the waist and blouses slightly in front. The yoke effect is the same back and front. The waist portion may be finished separate from the lining and worn with various guimpes. The lining of the waist is faced half-way down and the sleeves of the material will furnish a good model for a guimpe. Silk, woolen and cotton goods with any preferred combination may be used for this model.

THE PRICE OF TEA AND CHINESE WAR



THE DIFFERENT TEA BELTS IN CHINA.

In the last month the largest retail dealer in tea in this city, says the Philadelphia North American, has raised the price of many of his teas two cents a pound. Only a month ago Eastern tea importers were almost unanimous in declaring that the Boxer outbreak would not affect the price. To-day, even with the two-cent advance a reality, there is a great difference of opinion as to whether tea is going higher.

Even with the two-cent advance, however, the price of tea is now only normal. For a year, on account of the belief among tea merchants that the United States war tax of ten cents a pound would be taken off, the jobbers had been buying from hand to mouth. This made the importer carry the stocks, and led him to cut prices, which finally went down two cents a pound. When the Boxer troubles began the interior tea jobbers began to stock up, and the price has risen to normal as they have bought. In this city there are consumed annually 1,400,000 pounds of tea. The two-cent fall and rise has meant a difference one way or the other to the consumer at a rate of $28,000 a year.

Those tea men who base their opinion that tea will not advance further point to the fact that the trouble so far has been confined to the districts north of the great tea-producing centres. Already some of the May, or first of the three tea crops has reached this city. The June crop has been, and the July crop is practically gathered. These are the three tea crops of the year.

Those who believe higher prices have their arguments in the curious methods of Chinese buying and transportation. From time immemorial the big tea dealers, now located at Foo Chow and Shanghai, the great export centres, or at Hankow, the interior commercial centre, have sent their trusted agents with silver into the tea districts, which are far in the interior, owing to the fact that tea, for good growth, requires an altitude of a couple of thousand feet above the sea.

These agents buy the tea off the ground and provide the transportation to the coast. The tea grower never sends his bales to the export centre and sells there. It is doubted by tea men here whether the knowledge these big Chinese firms must have had of a probable uprising among the Boxers has not interfered with the sending of these large sums of money into the interior.

The other argument for a further rise in price is also based on the transportation question. China, in all its 1,400,000 square miles, has only 508 miles of railroad, all bunched in the district where the fighting is now occurring, and outside the tea districts. The coolie is still the means of transportation from China's dim recesses to Hankow. From Hankow to Shanghai the tea comes by the Yang Tse Kiang in junks, or to Foo Chow overland by the coolie again. Some of the tea on Philadelphia tables this morning has been wheeled in a barrow or carried on a coolie's back a distance further than from here to Chicago.

If the Boxers get the coolies in the central or southern provinces to rise, or if the loyal viceroys in these provinces impress these coolies into service, then, in either case, China's transportation system is paralyzed.

Curiously enough, certain parts of this country are less likely to suffer from a tea famine than others. Chicago and the west generally would not be affected at all. The tea used there comes almost entirely from Japan. The southern people, who cling to the Hysons and Gunpowder teas of their great-grandfathers, will not be affected unless the war spreads to the extreme southern end of China. Philadelphia, with its taste for Formosa and Foo Chow Oolong, and Boston, which uses Formosa almost entirely, will be more likely to suffer. Pittsburg will feel any spread of the war first. Her English and Scotch population like the Congou, or English breakfast tea, a taste carried from the old country. These teas are grown in the north.

The belief among the tea men here is that the war will last at least a year. If so, it will, of course, interfere seriously with next year's crop.

"England thought she could finish the South African war in a few months," said a prominent importer yesterday. "The powers will find the Yellow Terror just as difficult a proposition. Four years is an extreme, and one year a conservative guess at the length of the war. Since we get 51,000,000 of the 84,000,000 pounds of tea we import to this country from China, tea will probably go kiting."

FIGHTING STRENGTH FULLY TEN MILLIONS

Washington, July 19.—The adjutant general's office has issued its annual statement of the organized militia force of the United States, together with the number of men available for military duty but unorganized. The grand total of organized militiamen in the several states and territories at last report was 106,339. Those unorganized but available for military duty aggregated 10,343,152.

The organized strength of the militia and the number of men liable for service by states are as follows, the first figures being the organized strength and the second the unorganized:

Alabama	2,471	165,000
Arkansas	1,903	not given
California	4,202	211,991
Colorado	6,000	
Connecticut	Organized	106,498
Delaware	2,114	28,680
Florida	521	70,000
Georgia	1,072	6,506
Idaho	650	20,000
Illinois	508	750,000
Indiana	8,490	500,000
Iowa	2,703	281,733
Kansas	2,444	not given
	1,244	
Kentucky	2,250	410,000
Louisiana	2,633	135,000
Maine	1,863	106,042
Maryland	1,953	205,816
Massachusetts	5,578	448,819
Michigan	2,906	260,000
Minnesota	1,941	180,321
Mississippi	1,235	263,880
Missouri	2,647	500,000
Montana	857	27,514
Nebraska	1,810	111,925
Nevada	359	6,100
New Hampshire	1,452	34,000
New Jersey	4,911	385,273
New York	13,990	880,000
North Carolina	1,085	245,000
North Dakota	455	30,000
Ohio	6,602	645,000
Oregon	1,433	58,896
Pennsylvania	9,222	835,528
Rhode Island	944	67,000
South Carolina	2,653	100,000
South Dakota	Neither given.	
Tennessee	14,000	200,000
Texas	2,834	300,000
Utah	468	715
Vermont	755	44,764
Virginia	2,745	295,340
Washington	Org. not given	90,000
West Virginia	1,093	125,000
Wisconsin	2,745	571,981
Wyoming	328	10,000
Arizona	520	12,000
District of Columbia	1,399	50,000
New Mexico	538	not given
Oklahoma	500	50,000

WAGES IN THE SAVINGS BANK

Facts of History Refute Assertion of Bryan and Calamity Howlers.

New York Press.

The Bryanite newspapers and professional speakers are whining because, they say, "the wage-earner is getting more money than he was before, but it is all eaten up by the higher prices he has to pay." Let us see. In 1894, when we had a Democratic administration and a Democratic congress, the savings banks deposits fell from $1,785,150,957 in 1893 to $1,747,961,280. From 1894 to 1899 the savings banks deposits increased from $1,747,961,280 to $2,230,366,954.

We had low prices in 1894 because nobody earned anything with which to buy anything. In 1900 we have higher prices because everybody is earning money with which to create a demand for everything that is offered for sale. That the higher wages are not all eaten up by the higher prices is shown by the surplus earnings in savings banks and drawing interest. In 1894 not only did the wage-earners not make enough to keep even with their expenditures, but they were forced to deplete their savings made in previous years. Where do the enormous gains of savings banks deposits of the last three years come from, if not from the surplus earnings of bread-winners? Look at the figures again:

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS OF U. S

Decrease from 1893 to 1894 . . . $ 37,189,677

Increase from 1894 to 1899 . . . $482,405,674

When the free-silver gentry talk about high prices eating up all the increase in wages, ask them what those figures mean.

THE WORLD'S WAR STRENGTH.

From the New York World.

Russia—Army, war strength, 3,500,000; navy, battleships, 21; navy, cruisers, 17; navy, torpedo craft, 193.

Germany—Army, war strength, 3,000,000; navy, battleships, 16; navy, cruisers, 20; navy, torpedo craft, 118.

France—Army, war strength, 2,500,000; navy, battleships, 36; navy, cruisers, 40; navy, torpedo craft, 269.

China—Army, war strength, 1,000,000; navy cruisers, 7; navy, torpedo craft, 4.

Britain—Army, war strength, 1,075,000; navy, battleships, 60; navy, cruisers, 134; navy, torpedo craft, 211.

United States—Army, war strength, 10,000,000; navy, battleships, 13; navy, cruisers, 18; navy, torpedo craft, 51.

Japan—Army, war strength, 500,0000; navy, battleships, 3; navy, cruisers, 28; navy, torpedo craft, 67.

Italy—Army, war strength, 3,300,000; navy, battleships, 14; navy, cruisers, 17; navy, torpedo craft, 186.

Total armed men of Russia, Germany and France, 9,000,000.

Total armed men of United States, Great Britain, Japan and Italy, 14,875,000.

Total war vessels of Russia, Germany and France, 737.

Total war vessels of United States, Great Britain, Japan and Italy, 802.

All these nations are concerned in the Chinese troubles.

A Princess' Hard Luck.

Mrs. Smith—Yes, my daughter Lucy married a blacksmith, and they have a good home and are getting along nicely. Mary married a butcher, and is very comfortably provided for. Jennie married a farm laborer, and they are happily situated.

Mrs. Jones—And your daughter Gladys?

Mrs. Smith—Alas! she married a German prince. I send her 5s per week and some discarded dresses, and by taking in washing she manages to support the family.—London Tit-Bits.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

KING HUMBERT MURDERED

Victim of an Anarchist Italian Who Once Lived in America.

Monza, Italy, July 30.—King Humbert has been assassinated.

He was shot here last evening by a man named Angelo Bressi, and died in a few minutes.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp

KING HUMBERT.

amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession.

One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested, and was, with some difficulty, saved from the fury of the populace.

He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Bressi from New Jersey.

Monza, July 30.—After the shooting of King Humbert here last night, as soon as his majesty could realize what had happened he was placed in his carriage and driven as rapidly as possible to the palace. He was, however, beyond human aid.

The assassin's name is variously given as Angelo and Gaetno Bressi. He was born in Perato, November 10, 1869, and is a weaver by trade. He comes from America, where he had resided at Paterson, N. J. He says he had no accomplices, and that he committed the crime because of his hatred of monarchial institutions. He reached Monza July 27 from Milan, where he stayed a few days.

Rome in Mourning.

Rome, July 30.—Signs of mourning are rapidly appearing throughout the city. Crape is displayed upon many residences and public buildings. Portraits of the murdered monarch occupy many points of vantage, draped in black, and flags are flying at half-mast everywhere. King Humbert's remains will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the Pantheon.

A few newspapers this morning publish short tributes to the noble qualities of King Humbert, declaring that it is due to his love for the working classes

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

that he has fallen a victim of assassination. The papers add a few words of sympathy and respect for the new king.

Pledged to Kill Humbert.

New York, July 30.—Ten days ago an Italian in Paterson, N. J., Carbone Sperranza, laid down his life and so absolved himself from his pledge to kill King Humbert of Italy. He killed Gyiseppi Pessina and then took his own life. It was said that he held a high place in the Mafia. The two men quarreled and Speranza shot Pessina and blew out his own brains. A very strange letter was found in the murderer's pocket.

In this letter which Speranza had prepared, he set forth that he was chosen by his anarchist comrades to kill the king of Italy, but that owing to the fact that he was in this country on the date set for the assassination, he could not fulfill the obligation.

"This is not of my bidding," wrote Speranza, "but the good and brave society wills it. On February 2, in Italy, it was my lot and my order to kill the king. My number came out in America and I could not do it. They gave me liberty but ordered the will of the society must be obeyed.

"They have said that because I was in America that I could do nothing, but I will show them that I do not talk only. Companions, either renounce the society or in silence obey the oath of blood."

London Is Shocked.

London, July 30.—Perhaps in no country was the news of King Humbert's assassination received with deeper sympathy and greater horror than in Great Britain. For the last few years, and more especially for the last few months, during the South African war, the Italian ministers, reflecting the attitude of friendship for Great Britain, even when the rest of Europe was inveighing against England and her policy.

Queen Victoria, naturally, was horrified at the receipt of the news. She immediately telegraphed her condolences to Queen Margherita.

It is stated in official circles that the recent release of Sipido, the assailant of the Prince of Wales as he was passing through Belgium, has been followed by an enormous increase in circulation of anarchist literature advocating regicide. It is exceedingly likely that the assassination of King Humbert is directly traceable to misplaced leniency. Diplomats and officials generally visited the Italian embassy in great numbers to-day. Among the early callers was the Prince of Wales, who expressed keen regret at the loss of a personal friend. As Victor Emanuel III., who married in 1896, is childless, the heir to the throne is the king's cousin, the Duke of Aosta. The Duchess of Aosta was Princess Helen of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and she and the duke are generally considered the handsomest royal couple in Europe.

The premier and minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury, in the house of lords, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, gave notice today that tomorrow they intended to move an address to the queen conveying an expression of the indignation and deep concern which parliament had

Concluded on Seventh Page.

MINISTERS SAFE IN PEKIN

News Up to July 22--Probably Protected by Imperial Troops.

Washington, July 30.—The view which the Washington cabinet has taken from the beginning, that with the exception of Baron Von Ketteler, the legationers at Pekin were alive long after the date which was said to have marked their massacre, is being slowly, but surely confirmed. The most important contribution in support of our government's position since the receipt of the Conger autograph letter representing the foreign ministers to have been alive on July 4th, came today from United States Consul Fowler, at Che Foo. The letter referred to by the consul as coming from the German legation at Pekin is supposed here to have been an autograph letter and as such, absolutely removed from the possibility of fraud. The Japanese report also is understood to have come down to the sea without having passed through Chinese hands. It was one of the first results of the private messenger system inaugurated by the commanders of the allied forces. Taken in conjunction, the two reports submitted by Mr. Fowler added overwhelmingly to the weight of testimony in favor of the existence of the legationers.

General Chaffee, whose arrival is reported by cable this morning from Che Foo, certainly has made remarkable time in going from Nagasaki to Taku in two days, showing that the transport Grant must have been pressed to her utmost. The general's horses are expected to arrive there in about a week when the forward movement on Pekin probably will begin.

English Are Convinced.

London, July 30.—The British consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs to the foreign office to-day that a letter from a Japanese colonel at Pekin states that the legations were safe July 22. There had been no firing on the legations since July 17. The consul adds:

"A reliable messenger who failed to enter Pekin, but reached there, returns, stating that there was no firing on the legations between July 15 and July 19."

In view of this evidence the British government is convinced that the legations are safe.

Another Cheering Report.

Berlin, July 30.—The German consul at Tien Tsin has telegraphed under date of Saturday, July 28, to the foreign office, as follows:

The German secretary of legation at Pekin, Herr Bulow, writes July 21:

"Thanks for your news. July 19 the condition of the corps was satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation are all right. The detachment of the guards lost ten killed and fourteen wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are held by the guard. The attack of the Chinese troops on us ceased on July 16. The speediest possible advance of the relief troops is urgently necessary.

"According to trustworthy report, the body of Baron Von Ketteler has been buried by the Chinese government."

The Cordes mentioned in the above dispatch is the second interpreter of the German legation. He was with Baron Von Ketteler when the latter was murdered and himself was surrounded. He escaped to the legation.

Attack Ceased July 12.

Washington, July 30.—The secretary of state received at midnight last night a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Che Foo, dated noon, July 29. Mr. Fowler says:

"A letter from the German legation dated 21st instant, received at Tien Tsin. German loss, 10 dead and 12 wounded. Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron Von Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations destroyed and the French partially. A letter from the Japanese legation dated 22nd, arrived at Tien Tsin on July 25. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations consecutively from the 20th of June and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian, American, British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days but little ammunition. The emperor and empress are reported at Pekin."

All Well July 19.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo July 27, says:

The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin sent a runner on July 15 to Pekin. On the 19th the runner left Pekin, bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese government. It reads: "We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but the attack has stopped.

"We will keep up to the last of the month, although it will be no easy task.

"The Japanese' casualties are: Killed—Kosima, diplomatic attache. Captain and one student, and also a few marines. Wounded—Five or six; slightly wounded, very many."

The Che Foo consul says that nothing was written about the other ministers.

Good News Confirmed.

Brussels, July 30.—A dispatch from the Russian admiral, Alexieff, dated at Tien Tsin, July 30, and communicated to the foreign office, states that the latest news confirms the report that the foreign ministers at Pekin are out of danger.

GIVE NO QUARTER.

Berlin, July 28.—The Lokal Anzeiger says the emperor, addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, said the expedition was to avenge an outrage committed against the sanctity of ambassadors and an unprecedented breach of the right of hospitality.

"If you close with the enemy," said the emperor, "you know no quarter will be given and no prisoners taken. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years no Chinaman will dare beard a German, and pave the way for civilization now and ever more."

The address concluded as follows:

"The blessing of the Lord be with you. The prayers of the whole people will accompany you in all your ways. My best wishes for yourselves and for the success of your arms will ever follow you.

"Give proofs of your courage no matter where. May the blessing of God rest on your banners, and may He vouchsafe to you to find a path for Christianity in that far off country.

"For this you have pledged yourselves to me with your oath to the colors. I wish you God-speed. Adieu, my comrades!"

Ordered to Spare None.

London, July 26.—The Daily Express has the following from St. Petersburg:

Admiral Skrydeloff, commanding the Russian squadron in Chinese waters, has received precise instructions to bombard the Chinese coast towns immediately on receipt of confirmation of the report of the massacre at Pekin."

Americans Did No Looting.

Washington, July 26.—The navy department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, July 24, via Che Foo, July 25.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington: —Col. Meade is condemned to Mare Island hospital, rheumatism; Maj. Waller succeeds in command of the First regiment. My obtainable information

Concluded on Seventh Page.

STRANGE CASE OF JESTER

On Trial for His Life for a Murder Committed in 1870.

New London, Mo., July 30.—Alexander Jester's trial on the charge of killing Gilbert W. Gates in 1871, entered its fourth week to-day. Attorney Allison for the defense addressed the jury in his closing plea, insisting that the state had not even proved that Gilbert Gates is dead, much less that Jester killed him.

Prosecuting Attorney Rodes, of Monroe county, where the alleged crime is said to have been committed, spoke this afternoon for the state. A verdict probably will be reached before Thursday.

The trial of Alexander Jester, at New London, Mo., for the murder of Gilbert Gates, over 30 years ago, presents some unique features. The aged prisoner, when discovered in Oklahoma, was a preacher of the gospel, and highly respected in the community. That he is brought to answer for the alleged crime is due to a brother's love. John W. Gates, brother of the murdered young man, Gilbert Gates, is now the wealthy head of the American Steel and Wire company. In the thirty years since the crime, he has risen from obscurity and poverty to a position as one of the monstrial chiefs of America. In all those years, amid the cares of his business, he has had one all-absorbing desire—to ferret out the mystery of his brother's disappearance, and to bring his murderer to the scaffold. This he has in part accomplished. He found the alleged murderer, and the trial is now in progress in the Missouri county seat.

In the year 1870 Gilbert Gates was a

ALEXANDER JESTER AS HE NOW APPEARS.

young man of 19. He had been at Fort Scott, Kansas, and in obedience to a letter from his father, A. A. Gates, of Decatur, Ill., he started homeward, traveling with his own wagon and team. He had with him a considerable sum of money. Somewhere along the trail he fell in with Alexander Jester, who was making his way, also with wagon and team, to Indiana. Jester was a veteran of the civil war, and young Gates, in a letter to his father, described him as "half preacher and half mountebank." Jester had with him a buffalo calf which he had taught to perform tricks, and at various towns through which he passed he exhibited the animal's proficiency.

At Middle Grove, Mo., Jester gave a highly successful exhibition, and from that town young Gates wrote home a long account of his trip, and of Jester. He detailed minutely his strange personality, and told of the trained buffalo calf and of the exhibitions in country towns en route. This was the last word from young Gates. He disappeared utterly. His father sent detectives to Middle Grove, but they could find no trace of the missing boy. Mr. Gates then started in person to run the mystery to earth, and was more successful.

At Middle Grove he found several persons who remembered his son and Jester, and who had seen them traveling together. He found the point at which the two wagons left the main road, and a camp in the hills where the two men were seen together. A farmer testified that when the two wagons came back to the main road Jester was alone. Several witnesses were on the stand at the present trial who testified as to Jester's traveling alone with two teams and wagons.

The facts he gathered convinced Mr. Gates that his son had been murdered by Jester for the money he was carrying home. After a long search the accused man was arrested in Wichita, Kansas. He had in his possession a watch, ring, knife, cap and vest which belonged to young Gates. It was found that Jester had sold the latter's team in Indiana. Before his trial came on, the accused man escaped from the jail at Mexico, Mo., and no trace of him was ever found for twenty-nine years. The elder Gates died and John W. Gates took up the apparently hopeless task of finding his brother's murderer.

Early this year the sheriff of Sedgwick county, Missouri, wherein the crime was committed, received a letter from a Mrs. Cornelia Street, who wrote that Alexander Jester was her half-brother; that he murdered young Gates and that he was living under the name of W. A. Hill, in Shawnee, Oklahoma. The sheriff at once communicated with John W. Gates, who took charge of the case, and furnished the means to seek out witness that Jester might be convicted of the crime he committed so long ago.

Hill was arrested. He admitted that he was formerly known as Alexander Jester, that Mrs. Cornelia Street is his half sister, but he denied any knowledge of Gilbert Gates, and asseverated his innocence of the crime. He is old and decrepit, verging on senility. The trial is approaching its close. The remarkable thing about it is that after thirty years so many witnesses could be found who remember the journey of Gates and Jester, the buffalo calf, and other features. But people living out in the country have long memories. The defense is based on the theory that the Jester on trial is not the Jester who committed the crime.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 30th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as fifteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,

REV. A. C. DARLING.

The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be mentioned here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure specific for Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 429 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

LADY AGENTS WANTED in every city and town to sell the Gore Skirt and Suit Holder. Will keep skirts in shape and save room in closets. For particulars and samples address J. SAGE & CO., 713, 715, 717 Jefferson st., Toledo, O.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me almost your exact address and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Raleigh, N. C., July 30.—A general election will be held in this state next Thursday, and the question of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution limiting the electoral franchise will be voted on. There is apparently little doubt as to the result of the election, both as to the amendment and the state ticket. It now seems to be simply a question of majority. The opponents of the amendment acknowledge that it will be adopted.

As the amendment and the Democratic ticket will run very close together, the Populists and Republicans have practically abandoned their state ticket in an effort to elect a majority of the legislature and return Marion Butler to the United States Senate. It is the bitterest and most exciting campaign this state ever has known. The battle has been fought on the race issue, brought to the front by the proposed franchise amendment by which 80,000 ignorant negro voters are to be disfranchised.

During the first three months of the campaign the Populists and Republicans had two state tickets in the field—a straight Populist ticket and a straight Republican ticket. There was, however, all along a perfect understanding between the leaders of the two parties that at the proper time before election their tickets would be consolidated. This consolidated ticket, which is known as the "fusion ticket," was made up little more than a week ago, and has been printed and distributed. On it are three Republicans and eight Populists. The offices assigned the Republicans are governor, attorney general and chairman of the corporation commission. Mr. Thompson, Populist nominee for governor, has issued an open leter announcing his retirement in favor of Spencer B. Adams, Republican. In it he says:

"We have under this arrangement secured the united force of the Republican members of the legislature for Senator Butler's return to the United States Senate, which we could not have secured had I permitted my name to head the ticket for governor. I believe that it is of more value to the party to re-elect Senator Butler than that I should be governor. We could lose the state by 20,000 and yet save the legislature."

In accordance with this plan the fusionists are making a strong fight for the legislature, and the campaign is being conducted personally by Senator Butler. Republican Chairman Holton rendered him all possible assistance. The Democrats allege that the effort is a futile one; that the legislature will be safely Democratic in spite of all that the fusionists may do. They claim that a preliminary poll of the registered vote shows that they will carry every eastern county with three doubtful. In the west they say they can afford to lose several counties that they carried two years ago.

CAUGHT THE WORM

That Gnaws Under Cover.

"I have had quite an experience with the use of coffee. Without knowing why I gradually became seriously constipated, with all the disagreeable effects of this most aggravating disease. I was also bilious and stomach badly out of order.

"I had no idea of the cause and kept using coffee every morning.

"One day a friend to whom I spoke of my troubles, remarked that perhaps I would find the cause in the coffee cup and suggested the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. I was impressed with his remarks and made the change from coffee to Postum. The old troubles have nearly disappeared and I am one of the happiest mortals you ever saw. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that coffee was the unsuspected cause of the difficulty and while it nearly ruined my health for a time, I have practically recovered again by the discontinuance of coffee.

"I have known a number of persons who have been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless. It simply was not made right, and it would be the same with any other kind of drink, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. Postum, when made according to directions, is a delightful beverage.

"There are a large number of people in this surrounding country who are using Postum, and their number is increasing daily. It is sort of a stampede. Store after store is putting in a stock of Postum that never thought of such a thing before.

"I enclose a list of twenty or thirty names of those that I know of as users of Postum among my immediate acquaintances. Do not use my name, please." J. M. G., Box 72, Jefferson, Wis.

Literature and the Man.

"Papa, is an authoress always a married woman?"

"That depends, my son, on whether she can earn enough to support two."—Life.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT; THE BETTER WAY

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I read with mingled interest and amusement the paper written by Madam Wu, the wife of the Chinese minister, in a recent number of Harpers' Bazar. Considering our own feeling of superiority over the Orientals in corresponding classes of society and as a nation, the bland way in which she patronizes American women is exceedingly funny. The good traits of the latter are freely acknowledged, but each time she deftly manages to point out something better in her own country.

"The charities and the care of the sick and poor receive much attention here," she writes. "I think the feeling exists among women everywhere to help the sick and friendless, and many noble women in China engage in charitable work. But they have less to do with public charity than women in the United States, because most of their time is given to the home and family. They want, above everything else, to have their children clean and worthy, with good minds and hearts. They practice strictly the saying I have heard here that 'charity begins at home.'"

If anything can be neater than that thrust, I should like to know what it is.

Then here is another: "American women make many friends. They are so hospitable and agreeable that they have many visitors, and all are made welcome. But more time is spent visiting here than women in China can take from their families." This follows a paragraph which gives a glowing picture of the love and devotion of parents to children, and children to parents, this family love being "a part of the nature, the religion, the history, and tradition of China."

In the closing paragraph she shoots an arrow straight at her mark.

"Though the condition of women in China stimulates the zeal of foreign reformers who would like to see us 'civilized,' I must say I have seen nowhere in the United States such marked devotion shown to the goodness of woman as prevails in my country. Not alone is work arranged to relieve us from the burden of toil out of respect to the office we fill as mothers, and not alone is social etiquette prescribed with regard for the virtue of woman's modesty, which we exalt, but even the Chinese government honors mothers as other nations honor heroes of war and great statesmen. * * * * * The goodness of heart of the women of China is held to be their greatest glory."

Evidently Madame Wu is not overwhelmingly impressed with Western civilization in comparison with that of her own despised people, even though she has the "progressive spirit of her husband." She does not feel the slightest need of being "made over" after a pattern not appealing to her in the least, so far as the deeper things of life are concerned, as being equal to that of her own nation's more ancient civilization. The article—which she was urged to write—shows this feeling very plainly, and who can blame her for the expression so gently and courteously made?

It is the point of view, as I have often said before, that determines the thought and action. No human being can be sure what he would do under different circumstances, training and environment. Certainly no American of us all has a higher and more dignified conception of duty than Madam Wu claims for her people. We see them in another light, that which brings out the deep shadows, growing from ignorance of the true meaning of the higher teachings in their own religion. Every nation has its shadows from the barbaric side, even our own, as witness the terrible lynchings of which we are guilty, and other things needless to mention. It is well to look into other people's mirrors occasionally and we shall be more charitable and tolerant.

In line with the above and bearing upon the question of higher civilization, is the following by a writer in the New York Home Journal:

"Will the time ever come when governments will devote as much energy and thought to making people happy as they now do to making them miserable? Supposing the British government, during the last fifty years, instead of spending a thousand millions on warships and armaments, had spent this sum, or a fraction of it, on irrigation works in India, enabling that unhappy land to store up her rain against a sultry day and so to laugh at famine? Suppose England had maintained a great army, not for destruction, but for road-making, bridge-building, jungle-clearing, for making reservoirs, and draining swamps, for hospital work, for advancing in a thousand ways the material well-being of the natives—an army for the promotion of civilization? Suppose she had devoted one-tenth of the energy and treasure which she is spending in the Boer war to lowering the taxes which Hindu writers say are eating the heart out of their countrymen, and giving them no margin of sustenance for the lean years of drouth? Suppose humanity got as much good, solid satisfaction out of a famine averted as it does out of a successful war? Suppose—but suppose we were living in the year 19,000 instead of 1900, and on Mars instead of the earth!"

The last supposition leads one to believe the writer inclined to pessimism as to the possibility of the "tiger" in human nature ever being overcome. In truth, just now, when the whole world seems astir and almost upon the verge of universal war, the next step seems downward rather than upward into higher conditions. Let it be remembered when thinking sorrowfully of this possibility that the greatest growth is made through the greatest suffering, and so it may be in this closing year of the nineteenth century. England must and will pay dearly for her failure to promote the higher good of her people in place of selfish aggrandisement, and so will the United States, so far as she follows in the same footsteps.

I am optimistic enough to believe, however, that in a not very remote future much that we deprecate to-day will have disappeared. There are higher spiritual forces at work, seen in many of the great educational movements of the present, and the tendency to unity in religious bodies. These promise to eventually change public opinion, in this country at least, so that the way of true greatness will be understood to lie, not in the accumulation of wealth and power alone, but first and foremost in the intelligence, comfort and happiness of the whole people.

TRUST AND REST.

Fret not, poor soul, while doubt and fear
Disturb thy breast;
The pitying angels who can see
How vain thy wild regret must be
Say, trust and rest.

Plan not, nor scheme, but calmly wait;
His choice is best;
While blind and erring is thy sight,
His wisdom sees and judges right,
So trust and rest.

Strive not, nor struggle; thy poor might
Can never wrest
The meanest thing to serve thy will;
All power is his alone; be still,
And trust and rest.

The Cozy Corner.

A "Prospective Bridegroom" writes: I noticed a communication in the Cozy Corner a few weeks ago, from a man, and taking courage from that I am writing for advice I am a little farther on the way to married life then he was, as I have been accepted by "the dearest girl in the world," but she is very superstitious in some matters and having heard that it will bring bad luck to be married on certain days in the year, is afraid to appoint a day for our wedding. She also thinks that if it were to rain upon that important day, we should experience nothing but sorrow during the remainder of our lives.

I do not believe anything in "signs," but write hoping you will say something in the Cozy Corner that will help her to decide. If there are any especially unlucky days kindly mention them and greatly oblige us.

If your future wife is as careful to avoid the possibility of making mistakes in all other matters as in the choice of her wedding day, you cannot fail (if you do your part) to have a happy life, no matter when you are married, for much depends upon such thoughtfulness on the part of the husband and wife than on the day.

Astrologists claim that the heavenly bodies exert an influence upon the events of our lives, and that certain conjunctions of the sun, moon and stars at the time of birth, marriage or important business ventures will affect the success or failure of the persons most nearly interested, and the "signs" of which your betrothed has heard, have, doubtless, originated from this idea. If her sentiments on the subject are very decided, you will do well to humor her in the matter, or your "unhappiness" may begin sooner than you expect.

From an old books of "Signs and Prophecies," the following dates are given as being particularly unfortunate for commencing any great affairs: January first, fourth, fifth, seventh, tenth and fifteenth; February sixth, seventh and eighteenth; March first, sixth and eighth; April sixth and eleventh; all the days in May; June seventh and fifteenth; July and August fifteenth and nineteenth; September sixth and seventh; October sixth; November and December fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth. Eliminating these days, there will still remain the "rainy days" for which your only help lies in the arrangements you may be able to make with the "Weather Probabilities" man.

You have the best wishes of the Cozy Corner for a successful selection of the day and a long and happy life afterwards.

Mrs. B. F. M., asks this question of the editor and readers of the Cozy Corner:

My daughter, seventeen years old, and very dear wishes to learn to ride a bicycle. Would you advise me to allow it, or would it be too hard for her?

This, like any other exercise, may be made a help or an injury. If it is indulged in to excess, it will probably be bad for your delicate daughter, but if she uses proper care it may be of great benefit.

To obtain the best results, especial care ought to be taken to have the dress perfectly comfortable. No tight lacing should be allowed, which of itself will be under any circumstances, a good thing. The underwear must be of woolen, and the dress free from anything that is conspicuous, either in material, color or style.

The saddle and handle-bars should be properly adjusted, and the most perfect self-possession cultivated, as it will prevent most of the accidents which befall bicyclists. A delicate person should avoid long rides at first and never attempt to keep the pace set by those who are stronger, or more accustomed to riding.

Returning from a ride care should be taken to avoid all drafts until she is fully rested. A glass of hot milk, or some light refreshment, followed by a nap of twenty or thirty minutes will conduce to give the best possible results from the exercise.

If your daughter is anxious to ride, it would be safe to let her try the experiment, as it could easily be discontinued if it should prove unsuccessful.

"Clara" writes thus: What is a "professional shopper," and what does she do? I take it for granted that it is a woman, and have wondered if it was a business, or merely a reference to the well-written-up weakness of women in general.

A professional shopper is one who buys for other people, who for any reason cannot attend to their own buying. She, for as you surmise, it is nearly always a woman, knows each store in her city so well that she can tell at a glance where an order can best be filled either for quality or price. She can buy at a better advantage than her customer because of this knowledge, and will give better satisfaction than a mail order, as she has more than one store from which to select.

There are many women who have neither time nor taste for shopping, to whom the professional buyer is a great comfort. It is for her interest to give satisfaction to her patrons, and, given the age, complexion and social surroundings, she can, in nearly every instance spend the allowance of money to a better advantage and with more satisfactory results than the person herself.

Such a woman must be able to give the most unexceptionable references, as the cash accompanies each order she receives, and is obliged to keep in touch with the fashions in all matters. She will purchase, besides dry-goods, house furnishings, pictures, books or anything desired. Her terms are cash, usually a per cent. on the total amount spent, or else so much per hour for the time given. If she is required to deliver goods to suburban patrons, her traveling expenses are also included in her bill.

In spite of the cost, she is not only a convenience, but an economical helper to a busy woman living at a distance from business centers.

"Mrs. Katie Reynolds" would like to have re-published a recipe for making fly-paper. She thinks it was given in The Blade about six years ago. Can any one send it to the Household?

"A Housekeeper" reminds the Cozy Corner ladies that she has not yet received any answer to her inquiry as to how she can renew the brightness of the nickel trimmings on her range. She hopes some one will help her.

In answer to Mrs. B. J. D., of Lawrence, Kan., regarding the decoration of her children's rooms, the editor suggests the following: For the little girls who have expressed a liking for pink and blue, figured silkoline or swiss of the desired shade may be employed for the draperies of the toilet table and couches. For the boy, either green or white and scarlet would be preferable to heliotrope. Very attractive bed furnishings may be made from the mentioned materials by taking a breadth of the goods long enough to be brought well down at the foot. On either side of this gather another width of the fabric, far enough back from the upper edge to form a narrow, standing ruffle where it is joined to the plain center-piece. A spread made in this way will fall in folds over each side of the bed it covers. The ruffles may be edged at the bottom with ball or tassel fringe.

For the pillow-sham, take as long a piece of the material as is necessary to cover the pillows. Gather it slightly in the middle to form about a three inch double ruffle. The ends and lower edge of this may also be trimmed with the fringe to match the spread, the width of which will, of course, depend upon that of the bed.

One bright little woman, recently decorated a sleeping apartment with draperies made from 5-cent calico. The pattern was wild roses upon a background of sunshiny yellow. This washable material was employed for curtains, cushion covers, and as drapery for other furniture, the effect being most artistic. A whole bolt of calico, together with twenty-five yards of cotton fringe, was utilized in the room which was christened The Calico Bower.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Many times a careless maid will spoil the coffee in making it, and when, as is often the case, this is the main dependence for breakfast, it is a serious matter. "Mollie" sends the following suggestion for the prevention of such accidents:

"I make my coffee in a double boiler, putting the usual proportion of coffee and water in the upper kettle and steaming it for 20 minutes. In this way there can be no danger of its spoiling from overcooking or standing."

The same correspondent, in speaking of easy methods for washing in hot weather, recommends the use of this fluid, which she says is good and perfectly harmless:

"Stir one tablespoonful of turpentine and three tablespoonfuls of ammonia in three gallons of hot water. Let the clothes come to the boiling point in this, lift them into tubs and immediately pour the liquid over them. Let stand, closely covered, for three hours, rinse and hang out to dry. They will be white and clean and will require very little, if any, rubbing."

Borax is excellent for whitening clothes and for softening hard water. One-half pound will soften ten gallons, and a teaspoonful added to every gallon of rinsing water will whiten the clothes. This method is used in the laundries of Holland and Belgium, which have a world-wide reputation for the excellence of their work.

TRILES THAT TELL.

It is not so much the cost or material that gives one the appearance of being well dressed as it is the attention to the details of the costume. The corset must be perfectly fitted, and that implies that it is not laced too tightly, for one thing. Stocking suspenders should be used instead of garters, and these, fastened to the front of the corset, will tend to reduce the size of the stomach as well as to support the stockings.

Well-fitting undergarments are an absolute necessity if one wishes the dress skirt to hang well. A stout person should have drawers and petticoats made with yokes at the waist, and as little fulness as possible around the hips. She should favor narrow stripes, as they give the appearance of length to a figure. Black gives a more slender appearance than white or light colors, and the fleshy woman must, if she would look well, leave all ruffles and puffs for her leaner sister to wear.

Dressy "fronts" made of silk, lace or chiffon are worn with jacket suits and under coats, instead of more elaborate waists which are so easily crushed. A perfectly plain, sleeveless waist of percale, to which the dress skirt is attached and finished with one of these "fronts," with a jacket, forms a cool, comfortable suit for traveling, or for street wear on a warm day.

For house wear, guimpes are worn by ladies as well as children. The bodice is made with elbow sleeves, under which the white of the guimpe forms the undersleeves so popular at present. When these are made of lace or chiffon, the effect is very elegant.

Among the trifles that obtain this season may be mentioned the ear-rings that seem to be again in vogue. So far, these are confined to very small rings, though we may in time expect the large hoops and long pendants that were worn by our great-grandmothers.

Narrow velvet ribbon is used extensively this season for trimming, both in black and colors, and when used with net, is very elegant. Large rosettes of velvet are worn on the skirts and bodices of dresses.

Girdle belts of velvet or of Moire ribbon will be used with all thin dresses, the heavier kid and leather belt being relegated to the golf and bicycle costumes.

The three-cornered fichus that were so fashionable a few years ago have been revived, and form a most desirable finish to the low-cut bodices. They are fastened at the top of the bodice with a fancy brooch, and the ends allowed to hang free.

THE WAY OF THE MASTER.

I know the Master walked on earth,
For I've heard the tale of His human birth,
And all that He did would I have done
Had He been mortal and I God's Son.

I know that His heart was crushed and wrung,
For I've cherished that which has turned and stung;
And He could not help but love us all
Though some are held in an evil thrall.

And I know that His law was Brotherhood,
And His life was gentle and kind and good,
And all that the sad earth needs this hour
To bring men peace, is to use that power.

I have overtaken many a band
Of pilgrims following Faith's command,
And journeyed awhile where their prophet led,
Then, passing on, found the Path ahead,

With the Master's guide-marks, true and just,
And His foot-prints marked in the clay and dust,
But over-trodden, effaced and blurred,
By those who followed some lesser Word.

I may pass them all in the years, perchance,
And reach new realms of the soul's expanse,
And many may follow where I have gone—
But the Master still will be leading on.

For the best I know of His heart to-day,
When I've bettered that, will have sunk away
In the knowledge gained from my higher place
Of His endless love, of His boundless grace.

O comrade mine, we shall never part
In the living way of the loving heart,
Where the lust of gold and the wanton's guile,
And the cup of the curse will not defile.

For I know the Master walked on earth,
I have heard the tale of His human birth,
And all that He did would I have done
Had He been mortal and I God's Son.

—Albert E. S. Smythe, in July Lamp.

A GEORGIAN ACTRESS.

It would be hard to find a prettier opening chapter than that of A Georgian Actress, Pauline Bradford Mackie's latest novel, just from the press of L. C. Page & Company, of New York. It is redolent of the forest, of the fragrance of the wildwood. The songs of the birds ring upon the ears. Leafy shadows dance upon the grass. The golden sunshine crowns with glory the waving treetops and shines down into the tangled depths of the undergrowth below. All this the reader is made to see by the artist-touch of the writer.

A Georgian Actress. IN HER GAY ATTIRE. L. C. Page & Co.

It was in the long ago days before the colonists had rebelled against the exactions of George III., that the story begins. Sir William Johnson, a name familiar in the early annals of the Mohawk Valley where, for many years, he was superintendent of Indian affairs, had housed his two young daughters in a strongly built mansion walled in from the surrounding forest. There they lived with Madame Van Braakle, a life of complete solitude, apart from their kind, seeing naught of the outside world except what was brought to them by the occasional visits of their father. And so it had come to the time when Ann, the eldest, stood upon the threshold of womanhood and the wings of her fancy began to beat restlessly as she thought of what lay beyond the great forests.

"Madame," said Ann, "tell me of that England which lies over the sea where Peggy and I are to go some day."

Madame, stepping back from the embroidery-frame that she might draw with freedom the shining length of fine silk through the linen, replied monotonously: "It is a fertile country, surrounded by the sea—"

"I know all that," interrupted Ann, eagerly, "but tell me of the people. Bethink you, I have seen no man's face save my father's unless you would observe the Indians. No gentlewoman have I known other than yourself. Oh, how often at night have I stood lonely at my window and put forth my arms. 'Even so, dear moon,' I say, 'do you shine white upon that mighty Rome of which I read, and in your light do lovers walk.' I think of Romeo and Juliet, which play, Madame, affects me so profoundly, so that I sigh to myself, yet not all for pain. But when the sun shines I think of England and the children playing in the meadows. I think I should be most content to frolic awhile with the little English children. I would tease them, but only very lovingly, and then would make daisy-wreaths for them such as I have read about. I think the children must be sweeter than flowers even."

Madame, matching the silk for the yellow heart of a rose, did not reply. The sunlight fell asiant the rich border of the cloth. Amidst loving lavishness of gold thread she laid in stitches in clear scarlet, green, purple and blue.

The blue was as the sky at noon and the purple soft as the twilight. The green held the greenness of the emerald spring. But the beauty of the scarlet colour thrilled her afresh whenever she drew the cover from the frame to recommence work. She herself had sown and tended the flax, gathered and spun it and bleached the threads, that this cloth for the altar might be the labour of her own hands.

Presently Ann spoke again asking her companion to urge upon their father the necessity of soon taking them to England. At last the reply came: "How many times have I told you, Ann, that it is best to desire naught, neither pleasure nor power, neither wisdom nor love. Pleasure will turn to ashes; power is a delusion; wisdom is vanity. As for love, lo, love is emptiness."

"I will have pleasure," cried Ann, pressing her lips obstinately. "As for power, that suffices for men. Neither care I for wisdom, which might grow irksome. But as for love—why, love is pleasure."

"Love is pain," said her companion.

"Then love is pain and pleasure," persisted she gaily.

"The pain remains," ended Madame sternly.

The girl was not convinced but looked forth from the window with unseeing eyes, unmoved by the beauty of the scene; unheeding the forests "mysterious melodies."

Never had there been known such an autumn in the valley.

"It is the smoke from old Maushope's pipe," said the Indians, as the hazy air grew bluer, filling the forest gaps with purple. Morning after morning the sun came up copper-colored and the delicate hoar-frost vanished like a breath. Each moment of the magic days seemed deliciously prolonged. The tangled branches of the blackberry and the sumac's velvet plumes flamed along the byways and the outskirts of the forest. There was the soft, incessant sound of falling leaves and the bursting of puff-balls, and, more distinct, the patter of nuts dropping, while louder yet rose the chattering of the squirrels. Flocks of birds drifted slowly southward.

Far as her gaze could reach Ann saw but the great forests—her prison walls.

A charming scene is that in which Peggy, the younger girl, sees, for the first time, the brother she has never seen before, but who has come from the great world beyond the seas. He visits her in the garden where she is playing, and tells her entrancing stories of what is in the big city of London, which is as yet to her only a vague dream. Then he goes away without seeing anyone else, for his visit is a forbidden one, and the little sister hugs to her heart the memory of the big, strong brother whom Ann knows not.

It is a pretty conceit, too, that of the story of the Wolf brother told to the little Peggy by old Nankoska, the gate-keeper. It sent her away in search of her own brother, though the strip of forest and beyond the Indian village and still beyond until she came to Johnson Hall. Where her father was visiting with the warriors of the Five Nations of the Iroquois, entertaining them and buying of them their pelts. He was dressed in the garb of a Mohawk chief in honor of his guests, and it was then that Peggy saw him as she entered the place and finally attracted his attention.

"At the far end of the hall, on the threshold of the entrance, stood a little maid. Her yellow hair fell in a long and shining braid; her flowered chintz gown parted in front over a bright green petticoat. Her smiling, rosy face hovered like a flower above the dusky faces of the lounging Indians. She threaded her way through them, her tender and satisfied gaze fixed on Sir John" (her brother).

Poor little Peggy! The reader feels somewhat angered when her brother pretended not to know her, and her father commanded her in harsh tones to go homeward. She went away with the young Dutchman, whose pity was aroused by her friendlessness, and who went with her through the forest to her home, where he met Ann, and this meeting marked a new era in the life of both young man and maiden.

The story may be easily divided into two parts, the first extending over the period of early girlhood spent by Ann and Peggy in such solitude in their home in the forest, and the second covering the years of their life in London, during which Ann became a "Georgian actress." These were the times when Garrick was king of the stage by virtue of his wonderful acting of Shakespeare's plays. It was towards the closing part of his career, when he was yet the idol of a London public. Under his training, Ann won a great reputation, retaining through the praise and admiration she received, many of her girlish traits of character, yet with a subtle change hard to define.

Some touch of sadness had crept into her nature. The womanhood into which she was passing was less vigorous than her girlhood had promised. The change from the long, solitary years, in which she knew only Madame and Peggy, to the midst of the busy world, had come too suddenly, and now its effect was beginning to show. The dreaming child still lived in her, and was continually wounded and astonished. She mingled little with her fellows in her profession, meeting them chiefly in the play and at the rehearsals. It was not that she held herself aloof from them in any way, but, on the contrary, it was they who found her gentle, reserved nature most uncongenial. They treated her cordially and asked her for loans that were never repaid, but soon fell out of the habit of inviting her to join them in their informal suppers. Her success was great, but her sweetness disarmed all envy, and many were the small kindnesses the women in her company showed her. The society of the court stood open to her, not only for her own sake, but also for her father's. George III felt that Sir William Johnson was his most loyal as well as one of his most powerful subjects in America, where the trouble that had been brewing for so long seemed to be increasing.

The reader catches a glimpse of other historical characters, such as Horace Walpole and Dr. Johnson, and the society in London in those days is fairly well pictured. Unlike most of the historical romances of the day, it has no tragedy but a good deal of pathos and some mystery connected with the lonely state of the two girls, around whom the interest centers. One cannot help wishing that Peggy, the independent, sturdy child, had not been dropped so unceremoniously out of affairs, and that the character of the hero had been a little more strongly limned upon the canvas.

It is, however, a good story, and wholesome from first page to last, and without the coloring which unbridled license, intrigue, fighting and murder give, for which the weary readers of such tales will be thankful. The first part may well be termed a forest idyl in which the author's poetic fancy and love of nature are clearly visible.

Toledo people will warmly welcome A Georgian Actress, not only because of its own merit, but also through personal interest in its writer, Miss Mackie (now Mrs. Hopkins), having passed her life until her marriage a year ago, in this city.

The volume is prettily illustrated by E. W. D. Hamilton.

The Youngfolks

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

ILLI NOIS.
For July.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Arbigland, Scotland, July 6th, 1747, and was the son of a gardener. He was for a short time engaged in the slave trade, and settled in Virginia under an assumed name. He embraced the cause of the American colonies, and when Congress decided to fit out a naval force, he offered his services, and visiting the British coast in a brig of 18 guns, performed some bold exploits, taking advantage of his familiarity with the scenes of his boyhood. 1779 he was given command of a small squadron of French ships in the American service, and the king of France made him a chevalier of the order of Military Merit because of prizes then taken. After the war he undertook to establish a fur trade between the northwest coast of America and China, but failed. In 1787 he accepted an appointment in the Russian service, and took an active part in the Turkish war. He died at Paris, July 18th, 1792, his funeral being attended by a deputation of the Legislative Assembly.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

Eb ikel a nomdaid atth shafesl gilth veen ni eth ratsekd celap.

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A buoy 40 ft. from the shore, is anchored by a chain to a rock on the bottom of a pond. The line of vision of a man standing on the edge of the shore, to the top of the rock cuts the water 10 feet from the edge of the shore. If the man's eye is 5 feet above the surface of the water, and the refractive index is 4-3, how many feet below the surface is the top of the rock?

A. FAUL.

4.—PEDRO SQUARE.

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X X X X       X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X X X X X X X
      X X X X
      X X X X
X X X X X X X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
X X X X       X X X X
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Upper left-hand square:—
1.—To urge beyond reason.
2.—A fabulous "man-eater."
3.—A song.
4.—Expensive.
Upper right-hand square:—
1.—A kind of spice.
2.—Dry to barrenness.
3.—To set forth in words.
4.—Paradise.
Center square:—
1.—A flower.
2.—Egg-shaped.
3.—Part of a yacht.
4.—A girl's name.
Lower left-hand square:—
1.—To betrusted.
2.—To talk loudly.
3.—Signifying one.
4.—A girl's name.
Lower right-hand square:—
1.—A land measure.
2.—A garment.
3.—Falling moisture.
4.—A volcano.

TEDDY.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell why the wedding ring is always worn on the third finger of the left hand?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"An hour is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as if it stands."

DAISY.

Answers to Puzzles of July 19.

1.—John Martin.
2.—Without faith it is impossible to please God.
3.—The trees are respectively, 117.51174+, 50.0631+, and 33.0934+ rods apart.
4.—Words forming the diagonal acrostic, music, salad, prime, drone, song; diagonals read from left to right, Maine; from right to left, Cairo.
5.—In the fierce struggle between the English and French in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, both belligerents were inclined to ignore the rights of the neutral American commerce. In order to force them to recognize our rights as neutrals without active hostilities, Congress passed what was called the Embargo Act, detaining all our vessels in home ports. This caused American sailors to ridicule the measure which they called the "O grab me" act, spelling the word Embargo backwards.
6.—Lew Wallace wrote:
"As a rule he fights well who has wrongs to redress, but vastly better fights he, who, with wrongs as a spur, has also steadily before him, a glorious result in which he can discern balm for wounds, compensation for valor, remembrance and gratitude in the event of death."

Chat.

The Schoolmistress thinks she will have to include "Hookey" in the regular course of the Cademy, since her pupils seem to be giving more attention to that branch of a scholar's "up-bringing" than any other.

As there is a bare possibility that they all have excellent reasons for their absence, she will not be too severe as long as the weather continues so warm, though she does find it rather lonesome with so many vacant seats.

This morning three new seekers after wisdom made their appearance, with a few correct solutions as their entrance fee.

These were, W. T. Oregon, John G. Welch, and W. Greer, all of whom are cordially invited to come again.

Roll round, strange years; swift seasons come and go,
Ye leave upon us but an outward sign;
Ye cannot touch the inward and divine,
Which God alone does know.
There sealed till summers, winters all shall cease
In His deep peace.

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

My Dear Girls and Boys: Shall the Merry-Go-Round department of The Blade be discontinued? This is a question for the members to decide at once. If, after seven years, this weekly symposium of thought has outgrown its usefulness, or if those who have helped to make it a source of pleasure and instruction to so many, are tired of "doing all the good," they can in this particular "place," or have so many other interests as to prevent them from writing to us, we will bid each other good-bye and use the space in The Blade for something else, as we do not wish for a Merry-Go-Round unless it is a good one.

For some time the work of writing interesting letters has fallen upon a faithful few, the new members, many of them confining their communications to their application for membership, forgetting that one condition of their acceptance is that they shall write something of interest occasionally.

One or two complaints have been made that the Poem Studies were not as interesting as the "old-fashioned letters" were. This is for you to decide, only please remember you must do your part, each one of you, in giving us these letters.

All are invited to send suggestions as to what will be of the most interest in the column, and your Chaperone asks you to send these and your answers to the question at the beginning of this letter, at once.

To make the importance of this fully understood, she makes this the only subject for you to consider this week, and remains very truly your friend,

MISS PRUDENCE.

JIM AND JOE.

Says Jim: "There's Joe;
I wouldn't be
Like him, you know,
For sin, see
Mistakes he's made.
I'll let you know
There'd be a change,
If I was Joe!"

Says Joe: "There's Jim;
I wouldn't make
Mistakes like him.
For mercy sake,
They're plain enough
To all but him.
There'd be a change
If I was Jim!"

When God made this
Old world, he gave
To Jim an Joe
A place to live;
But no one sence
It's come to pass
Has furnished 'em
A lookin' glass.

—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE REASON WHY.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;
She races through her breakfast to be in time for school;
She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry,
And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing,
Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime;
She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,
And yet—would you believe it—she never is in time!

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason,
But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state
That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,
And she's always in a hurry because she starts too late.

—Priscilla Leonard, in the Churchman.

A POOR LITTLE PILGRIM.

"Now, Dolly, you must be good and take your medicine, for if you don't you won't get well your know, and Tommy Clothespin will get well first."

Little Winnifred Lee flitted around among her dolls, which were all laid in a neat row under bits of white cloth just as her father had told her the children were in hospitals. Dolly China, Rosy and Lily Rag, Daisy and Polly Wood, Tommy, Johnny, Minnie and Annie Clothespin.

How she wished she was a rich, grown-up woman so she could build a hospital for little sick children where they could be cured.

Her father was the village doctor, and she often heard him talk of the babies and children in the big factory town and of how poor they were and how they needed care and clean beds and cool air.

Only the night before, she had heard her father telling her mother of how much suffering there was among the children who were languishing amid the smoke and heat and noise of the great factories.

"The breath of the pines out here would cure them, poor little mites," sighed Dr. Lee. "If I only had Mr. Lowell's money, I'd build them a fine hospital out in the pines."

"I know Mr. Lowell," said Winnifred, nestling close to her father and joining in the conversation with all the freedom of a petted child. Has he lots of money, papa?"

"Yes," replied her father, "he owns all the big, tall factories in Milville.

"Perhaps he'd build the poor babies a hospital, if he knew," said the child.

"Perhaps he would," replied her father, dryly, "but it is a case of belling the cat; who'll do it?"

Now little Miss Winnifred was not a timid child nor was she used to having her requests refused, so a purpose began forming itself in her little head. She had seen Mr. Lowell several times riding by on horseback and once or twice he had spoken to her as he passed.

Why shouldn't she ask him to build the hospital?

So full was her mind of all this, that the following afternoon she took all her dolls down beside the road and began to play hospital. She made a pretty picture in the sunlight, flitting gravely from bed to bed with a look of comical gravity on her pretty face. A little breeze softly stirred her red gold curls and cast the dancing shadows of the leaves across her face.

It was all so pretty that a man on horseback stopped for a moment to look, then being thirsty, he called her to him.

"BEING THIRSTY HE CALLED HER TO HIM."

She ran quickly to the spring and came back with half a cocoanut shell full of cool water, then seeing who had called her she said with great satisfaction, "Oh, it is you, Mr. Lowell!"

"Yes, I am certainly Mr. Lowell, but what are you playing?"

"Hospital," she replied promptly. "Mr. Lowell," she continued, "did you know all the children and babies in Milville are dying of an eperemic?" Winnifred dearly loved big words.

"I can't say I did," he replied carelessly.

"Well, they are!" said the child eagerly. "And oh, Mr. Lowell, won't you please buy them a hospital?"

Mr. Lowell laughed rather unpleasantly. Winnifred noticed with a sensitive child's quick intuition. "Oh, certainly," he said sarcastically. "Did your father tell you to ask me?"

"No," responded the child innocently, "papa said he wished he had your money, he'd buy and, and when I told him he wouldn't you do it if anybody asked you, he laughed and said 'perhaps' just the way you said 'certainly.' Papa said it was a case of belling the cat; what did he mean?"

"Ask him," said Mr. Lowell languidly, making ready to start again. He was a hard man both with employes and tenants, and all his thought was concentrated on self and gain, so poor Winnifred could hardly have gone to a more unlikely place for help.

"Mr. Lowell, will you really buy a hospital?" asked the child again. Somehow it was hard to dim the light in her eager blue eyes, so to get rid of her easily without one thought of possible consequences, he replied, "I'll tell you what I'll do, if you go up on the mountain and get me some flowers that grow there, I'll build the hospital."

The child sprang up, quivering with excitement, "Oh, what flower do you mean?" she cried, then after thinking a little, she cried, clapping her hands, "I know, I know! You mean lady's slippers, don't you?"

"Yes, yes," replied Mr. Lowell, greatly relieved, "that is the flower."

"Oh, thank you, thank you!" she said. "Won't papa be glad!"

Somehow Mr. Lowell did not feel very proud of his ruse as he rode away, but he comforted himself with the thought that she would probably forget all about it in an hour. He knew nothing of children and did not understand how strong a purpose can live in an ardent little soul when once it has taken root there.

Winnifred, wild with delight, burst into the room where her mother was hushing the baby to sleep.

Heeding the warning finger held up to her, Winnifred said softly: "Mamma, I'm going up on the mountain to get some lady's slippers for Mr. Lowell, so he'll buy a hospital for the children."

Poor little Mrs. Lee was a hardworking woman, and just now was very much preoccupied. She was used to Winnifred's dramatic entrances, for the child possessed a vivid imagination, and often rushed in to tell her mother marvelous tales which both understood to be imaginary. So having no idea the child was in earnest she merely nodded and smiled as Winnifred tiptoed up to kiss her and the baby then darted away again.

The child, however, was very much in earnest, and at once set out on her journey.

The mountain was a very high wooded hill about two miles away. In places it was so steep and rocky that a fall might cause death.

There were deep, treacherous pools on its summit, too, and a dense wood so that a more dangerous place for a child to wander could not have well been found.

The afternoon was advancing, but the sun was still hot. Winnifred kept steadily on. "Oh, dear!" she sighed to herself, "I wish it was cooler! I'm so hot, but I must get home again before dark. I hope I'll find them easy, for I'd be scared alone in the woods after dark." A little shudder ran over her in spite of the heat.

At last her poor tired feet carried her to the base of the hill and she slowly began the ascent. It was very steep and she had to cling to the bushes for support. But she toiled on, thinking of the poor, sick babies and of the hospital she was earning for them.

At the entrance of the wood she stopped, half awed and delighted by the solemn gloom, the soft murmur of the distant gurgle of water and the vivid color of the ferns and moss at her feet.

She wandered on until she came to a deep declivity, down the side of which she saw a single lady's slipper growing. This rock side of the hill where it stood was so steep that she could not descend, so the courageous child threw herself on her face and reached for the flower. She succeeded in breaking it off, but in doing so dislodged a piece of rock which fell, nearly carrying her with it. She was just able to scramble back and lay for a few minutes panting and trembling.

"But I didn't lose the flower," she said exultantly.

To Be Continued.

FOUR DAYS OF RIOTING

In New Orleans--The Result of Negro's Murder of Two Policemen.

New Orleans, July 28.—Killed yesterday, 5; fatally wounded, 6.

Others wounded, 10, (estimated.)

Deaths previously, 7; (police officers, 2; colored men and women, 5).

Wounded, 1 officer fatally, and scores of negroes.

This is the record of four days of bloodshed and riot, precipitated by Robert Charles, the negro desperado, when he resisted arrest Monday night, and who paid the penalty for five murders yesterday afternoon when he was located, hiding in the heart of the residence district of this city, was smoked out and literally shot to pieces by infuriated police officers and citizens in the presence of 20,000 citizens.

Armed with a magazine rifle Charles resisted to the utmost efforts to dislodge him for nearly three hours, and when he finally was driven into the open he died rifle in hand.

Charles, for whom the police searched everywhere since Monday night, was located hiding in a vacant house at Saratoga and Clio streets at 3:30 in the afternoon. The report spread quickly and amidst tremendous excitement a crowd of 20,000 persons gathered around the square, in which Charles finally was put to death, to witness the most remarkable tragedy in the history of New Orleans.

After the battle was over and Charles' body was dragged out from the mud into which he had fallen, with the mob howling for the burning of his body, statements were made that the man killed was not really the negro who killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb, but identifying papers were found on his person and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life and shot so accurately seemed to leave little doubt that the right man was killed.

Robert Charles, the negro desperado, who murdered the New Orleans policemen while they were in the discharge of their duty, has paid the penalty for his crime, but his death has entailed a frightful cost upon that city. Six white persons have been killed, seven negroes have been lynched, twenty-one whites and an unknown number of blacks have been injured, some of them fatally, shops have been looted, and a school building, which was the pride of the colored people, and a score or more of their houses have been burned by the mob.

There will be no sympathy expressed for Robert Charles, who was the indirect cause of all this destruction of life. He was a worthless negro, and more than that, a desperate criminal. In company with another one of his kind, he was observed in front of a residence acting in a manner which showed he contemplated burglary. The police were notified, and when they attempted to arrest him he deliberately fired upon them, killing two, severely wounding a third, and temporarily making his escape. The wretch deserved death, and no other resource was left but to kill him, as he defied and fought desperately to the last, killing and wounding several persons before death ended his miserable existance.

There will be sympathy, however, for the innocent persons who have been made the victims of the mob. The killing of the policemen was the signal for an uprising of the thugs and hoodlums and they virtually took possession of the city, inciting riots in every direction by circulating reports that the negroes were gathering to attack the whites. The temporary paralysis of the authorities gave them the opportunity to gratify their cruelty by killing unoffending negroes and to plunder stores, loot being quite as much their object as murder. Before they could be repressed by the extra policemen and militia they held the city at their mercy, and the long list of killed and wounded shows their bloodthirsty disposition.

DEFENSE OPENS IN POWERS CASE

Outline of the Case as Set Forth by Attorneys of Defendant.

Georgetown, Ky., July 30.—In the trial of Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel, which was resumed to-day, the defense opened its side of the case with a motion for peremptory instruction for a verdict of acquittal. The motion was submitted without argument and was promptly overruled by the court.

Attorney Faulkner stated the case for the defense. He said the defense would show that the contests over the state offices were not tried on judicial lines, but on a partisan basis, and that politics was responsible for the present prosecutions. He intimated that the prosecution knows the identity of the assassin, but has concealed him. It will be admitted, he said, that Caleb Powers and Charles Finley organized and brought to Frankfort the crowd of mountain men who arrived there January 25, but that this was only to petition the legislature and not to intimidate that body. He declared that the men who composed the mountain party were not bad characters, as charged by the other side, and he charged also that the Democrats had large bodies of men in Frankfort to back up the contestants.

He said Powers had in his pocket, at the time of the killing, the keys to his office which the prosecution alleges had been given to Youtsey, that Powers never even conferred with Youtsey, Berry Howard, Jim Howard, Green Golden nor Dick Combs, and that Jim Howard was not on the capitol grounds until after the killing. It would be proved, he claimed, that Weaver, one of the main witnesses for the prosecution, was never in Frankfort until yesterday; that Finley, Anderson and Robert Noaks testified for money, and W. H. Culton, in the hope of obtaining immunity from prosecution, and Wharton Golden's evidence will be successfully contradicted.

The defendant, Caleb Powers, took the witness stand. He declared he never knew Jim Howard, Harland Whittaker or Richard Combs, three of the defendants, prior to the assassination. He had only known Youtsey since January 1.

In regard to the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort, witness said:

"There were three crowds of men brought to Frankfort, and I had something to do with the organization of each. The purpose was to show the interest of these people in the matters at issue at that time, and not to intimidate either the state election board or the legislature. I instructed the men to do no acts of violence, and, so far as I know, none was committed by them."

Powers continued:

"The last crowd of men was brought for a double purpose. We expected to use them as witnesses before the contest board, and also to show by their presence the interest they felt in the contests. We also had heard rumors that we were to be forcibly ejected from the offices. These rumors, I based on newspaper reports, and we intended to resist violence."

Mr. Bradley, of the counsel for the prosecution, objected to this statement, and asked that it be excluded on the ground that newspaper reports could not be given in evidence. The court ruled that it was incompetent for witness to detail newspaper reports or tell of apprehensions which might be based on common rumor.

MINISTERS SAFE IN PEKIN.

Continued from Fifth Page.

clears the marines of any imputation of burning houses or looting in Tien Tsin. (Signed.) "REMEY."

M'DONALD'S DISPATCH.

London, July 31.—1:05 a. m.—The admiralty has made public the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce, at Tien Tsin:

"Following message from Pekin: 'British legation, Pekin, June 20 to July 16, repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides, both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese barricades close to ours.

"'All women and children in the British legation.

"'Casualties up to date, 62 killed, including Captain Strouts. A number of wounded in hospital, including Captain Halliday. Rest of legation well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed on July 21.

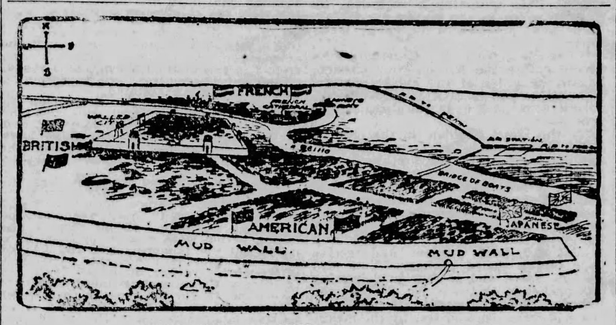
"'MACDONALD.'"

Gen. Chaffee Reports.

Washington, July 31.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee:

"Che Foo, July 30.

"Adjutant General, Washington:—I have had an interview with the admiral. We go ashore this afternoon. The facilities for unloading are not adequate, therefore we are discharging slowly. I am informed that Byron has ordered a tug for towing two 71-ton lighters. If a tug is obtained, the discharging will improve. The Indiana will finish discharging to-day, and will proceed to Nagasaki. It will take two days to unload the horses of Reilly's battery, and a week bofer the Grant has been discharged of her cargo. I will see Daggett to-morrow. It is reported in Taku bay it is the intention to make a forward movement to-morrow towards Pekin. Details are not known here. I will arrive at Tien Tsin too late to-morrow to cable from there. A message from Tien Tsin must leave Tongsku at 6 in the morning to catch the dispatch boat at anchorage for Che Foo, at 4 in the afternoon. As soon as possible, I will get definite information as regards the conditions and purposes at Tien Tsin. I will cable my views. CHAFFEE."



TIEN TSIN, AS HELD BY THE ALLIES.

TThis picture shows the walled city of Tien Tsin with the mud wall enclosure and the relative positions of the allied troops who captured and are holding the city.

Viceroy Acts With Vigor.

Hong Kong, Monday, July 30.—The acting vecroy of Canton, it is reported, is becoming more active and adopting a more vigorous policy. It is announced that he has ordered the execution of forty pirates. He will visit the foreign warships and consuls to-morrow. He says Li Hung Chang is not going to Canton, where quiet prevails.

The British have taken careful observations of the Canton and The Bogue defenses. The Bogue forts are crowded with troops and the parapets are lined upon the approach of steamers.

Sixty Europeans Killed.

Washington, July 31.—The following dispatch from Admiral Remey was received by the navy department this morning:

"Che Foo, July 31.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington. —Taku, July 28.—A Japanese military attache, Pekin, letter of July 22, reports the legations besieged since June 13, and continually attacked from June 20 until July 17. The attack then ceased, and the Chinese soldiers were apparently diminishing. Sixty Europeans were killed. A telegram from the governor of Shan Tung, addressed to the consular body at Che Foo, says: 'The imperial edict states that the various ministers, except the German, are well, and provisions have been supplied. REMEY."

Big Battle On.

Shanghai, Monday, July 30.—The Japanese have news that the Chinese are attacking New Chwang, with four thousand Russians opposing them. The news was received yesterday.

The Japanese minister has forwarded a letter to Tien Tsin stating that the casualties at the Japanese legation in Pekin were Captain Ando, Attache Kojima, and 5 marines killed, and Secretary Narahara wounded.

England Reassured.

London, July 31.—The brevity of the news from Pekin, leaving so much of importance unexplained, gives plenty of scope for speculation, but there is no further talk of memorial services at St. Paul's for massacred diplomatists. There is nothing to show why the attacks on the legations ceased July 16 nor the state of the supplies, except a Japanese message which mentions the end of the month (to-day) as the limit of resistance, nor is there any explanation as to why messages have been allowed to get through to the coast. Probably the Chinese contention will be that the government has not yet been able to entirely gain the upper hand of the imperial troops who rebelled. The latest news seems to demonstrate that Gen. Yung Lu and the Moderates, if unable to quite suppress the rising, were at least able to interpose between the ministers and the Tuanites so as to prevent the threatened destruction of the foreign colony. Should the existence of some such strong nucleus of orderly government be found it is felt here that it will enormously simplify the problem.

Telegrams from Shanghai reiterate that the empress left Pekin three weeks ago, and that she will proclaim Si Ngan Fu the capital when Pekin falls.

The Chinese nevertheless profess confidence that the jealousies of the powers will prevent them reaching the capitol, scoff at the idea of a punitive force, and brag of their ability to ultimately recover all leased territory and compel a revision of the treaties to their advantage.

Japanese sources report that Russians captured the forts at New Chwang Thursday, July 26.

According to a Che Foo despatch Admiral Alexiff has returned to Port Arthur.

DROUTH IN UTAH.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 27.—"The outlook for the sheep business in Utah is anything but bright," said a leading sheep raiser, on his return from a visit to south Utah counties. "The situation is the worst I ever have seen. Everywhere I went, I found the ranges so parched that every vestige of grass had disappeared and in many places the brush was dead from lack of moisture. All sheep and cattle are much wasted in appearance. All sheep and cattle are much wasted in All sheep and cattle are much wasted in All sheep and cattle are much wasted in appearance.

COMMISSIONER ROCKHILL STARTS

Will Sail for His New Field of Duty on August 3.

Washington, July 26.—Special Commissioner Rockhill will leave Washington Saturday with Mrs. Rockhill, for San Francisco, stopping a day or two at Chicago, en route. This will enable him to reach San Francisco in time to take the Japanese liner American-Maru, which sails for Yokohoma and Nagasaki on August 3. If Secretary Hay returns to Washington to-morrow morning, as is expected, Mr. Rockhill will have a final conference with him before leaving for China. It will not be necessary for him again to see President McKinley.

He has received the fullest instructions from the President already.

Mr. Rockhill appeared this morning to believe that his task has been made much more difficult by the developments of the last day or two, particularly those indicating the gradual drifting of China into a regularly established state of war with the powers. He is chary about accepting, without full confirmation, any advices as to the situation at Pekin, that pass through the hands of the notorious viceroy at Shan Tung, Yuan Shih-Kai, who is well known to him. Yuan was the Chinese government's representative at Korea, in the period just preceding the Chino-Japanese war, and it is said here that he was the one official directly responsible for that war.

The Chinese minister at London, Lo Fung-Lo, is understood to be one of the most intimate of Li Hung Chang's peculiar Chinese circle. He was personally attached to the great viceroy's household, as was Mr. Wu, the present minister to Washington, and it is assumed that the ascendancy of Li Hung Chang in the Chinese councils at this time will mean the free employment of these two agents in the effort to re-establish amicable relations between the Chinese government and the powers.

WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL.
Former Secretary of United States legation at Pekin, sent to China as special commissioner for President McKinley.

WON'T ACCEPT OFFER.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Hay signalized his return to Washington from Canton, this morning, by the announcement that under no circumstances will the United States government accept the Chinese offer to turn over the foreign ministers to the internationals at Tien-Tsin in consideration of a suspension of the campaign against Pekin. A long cablegram was dispatched to-day to Rear Admiral Remey at Taku, and it is believed that this instruction was laid upon him.

The state department claims to be pursuing an entirely consistent course in this decision. The officials point out that all of the bitter criticism in the European papers directed against the United States policy is based upon a total misunderstanding of the fundamental principles which have governed the actions of the department. At no time, it is said, has the state department allowed the belief that the foreign ministers at Pekin were alive to interfere in the slightest degress with the prosecution of its military plans for reaching Pekin. On the contrary, the news that the ministers were alive was accepted by the state department, not as conveying absolute verity, but as an additional reason for hastening the relief column forward to Pekin, it was the department's contention that even though a degree of improbability surrounded the flimsy news as to the state of affairs in Pekin, yet every consideration of humanity and policy demanded that it should be given careful consideration and that it should be acted upon as if true, provided that action went toward the relief of the foreign ministers, and did not operate to prevent the consummation of any of the objects laid down in Secretary Hay's indentic note. The department is absolutely satisfied that its attitude was perfectly correct, and that even European critics will, in time, admit that fact.

Secretary Hay's decision to decline the last Chinese proposition was based upon his determination to adhere strictly to the conditions laid down in the reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal. The state department required that the ministers at Pekin be brought in communication with their governments, and the most significant condition of all, that the Chinese authorities co-operate with the relief expedition for the liberation of the legations. Until these two things are done, the state department absolutely refuses to be led into any arrangement looking to the mitigation of the punishment of the Chinese government, such as the abandonment of the expedition to Pekin.

It is not known at present just how this last proposition reached the state department. It is inferred that it came from several sources, but all are believed to be traceable to Li Hung Chang. Mr. Goodnow, our consul-general at Shanghai, is the nearest United States official to Li, and has acquitted himself so well up to this point, that the state department does not hesitate to make free use of him as a diplomatic agent. Therefore, it may be interesting for the foreign contingent at Shanghai, who have complained against Mr. Goodnow's intercourse with Li Hung Chang, to know that the consul-general is acting in strict accordance with the instructions of the state department.

Discretionary Power Given.

Paris, July 27.—At the cabinet council to-day the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, stated that full powers had been given the French consuls in China to take such measures as should be necessitated by the situation to ensure the protection of Frenchmen, subjects and accordingly as naval reinforcements arrive at Taku vessels will be dispatched to various ports where there presence may be deemed advisable.

The consul at Hankow telegraphs to the foreign office that two military stations at Sze Chuen have been pillaged and the Lazarist establishment at Yao Chou, province of Kiang Si, has been burned. The dispatch adds that the viceroys spontaneously took measures to restore order.

WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

McKinley Will Spend Two Days in the Capital.

Canton, O., July 31.—President McKinley will leave Canton at 1:35 tomorrow for Washington, immediately after he receives the Ohio state officials. He will remain in Washington but two days, and hopes to be here again Saturday.

Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, arrived this morning, and was met at the train by Secretary Cortelyou. The President and Tower had a long conference, a drive about town, and later Senator Fairbanks and Judge Day joined the council, which was given to a talk on Russia's attitude in the Orient.

To-night President McKinley gives the first large dinner party since his arrival in Canton. A dozen guests from Massillon and Canton have been invited, and it promises to be the most important social function given in Canton for a long time.

The fact that the assassin of King Humbert came from Paterson, N. J., recalls that the letter sent to the national committee some weeks ago exposing a plot to kill the President, was sent from Paterson, and it was among Paterson anarchists that the secret service men have been at work.

ARREST OF RATHBONE.

Havana, July 31.—Estes G. Rathbone, former director of posts, now under arrest on a charge of fraud, furnished bail last evening, Senor Lopez, a wealthy Spaniard, going on his bond. Several Spanish merchants came forward and offered to provide the necessary security.

NO RED CROSS IN CHINA.

Washington, July 28.—One of the phases of the trouble in China, which heretofore has been overlooked, but which may prove to be of great importance, is the fact that China is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross convention by which the signatory powers bound themselve in time of war to respect the Red Cross and to treat surgeons and nurses belonging to the armies of the enemy as non-combatants. China did not sign the original treaty made shortly after the Crimean war as a direct outgrowth of the efforts of Florence Nightingale, nor did she join in the supplementary treaty of 1882. China is, in fact, the only one of the great powers of the world which has not joined in this convention which assures the safety of those engaged on errands of mercy on the battlefield. It is possible that this fact may deter the war department from permitting any of the women nurses who are being sent for duty in the far East from landing in China for duty there. This, however, will depend largely upon the view taken by our commander-in-chief. There are nineteen female nurses on the transport Grant with General Chaffee. They were destined for the Philippines, but might be landed in China if General Chaffee considered that the conditions are such that they could be useful and not put into unnecessary peril. There are also five nurses on the Sumner which sailed from San Francisco on July 17. These also can be diverted for service in China if General Chaffee desires. Lieutenant Anita Newcomb Magee, who is in charge of the corps of army nurses, says that there are now 145 army nurses, practically all of whom are either in the Philippines, stationed at the hospitals of the various garrisons throughout the archipelago, or on their way there.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Washington, July 28.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the month of June have been completed by the Treasury bureau of statistics. They show the imports and exports of the month by great classes, compared with June, 1899, as follows:

IMPORTS.	Month Ending June 30; 1899.	1900.
Articles of food and live animals	$20,996,273	$15,641,656
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	17,203,565	20,188,191
Articles manufactured ready for use in the mechanic arts	6,612,618	7,064,809
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	8,610,277	10,154,503
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	8,334,676	7,760,086
Total imports of merchandise	$61,757,309	$60,809,225
Duties collected	18,446,908	19,369,160
Imported goods remaining in warehouse at end of month	35,956,021	45,382,915
EXPORTS.		
Products of agriculture	$54,178,731	$57,147,510
Products of manufacture	31,812,775	39,220,252
Products of mining	2,371,229	5,762,751
Products of the forest	5,237,894	5,667,338
Products of the fisheries	314,381	296,400
Miscellaneous	111,946	141,360
Total domestic exports	$94,389,649	$106,237,641
Foreign good re-exported	2,004,578	2,118,205
Total exports	$96,394,227	$108,355,846

APPOINTED TO ITALY.

Washington, July 31.—The President has tendered the appointment of ambassador to Italy to former Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts. The Italian government has been asked whether Mr. Wolcott would be acceptable to it in such capacity, a formality always observed in international relations. So far no response has been received to either of the inquiries. Mr. Wolcott is supposed to be in France, and the President has communicated with him by cable, so that an early answer is expected.

SH-H-H! DON'T SAY A WORD

There Is Prospect of an Heir in the Dewey Family.

Washington, July 31.—Gossips are busy with the story of an expected heir at Beauvoir, the home of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

Before the Deweys went to Narragansett, Mrs. Dewey was reported to be in bad health, which prevented her from participating in various social institutes. It was reported that she had improved while in Narragansett, and the homecoming was a surprise.

It was supposed that they would spend the entire summer there.

A visit by a friend to Mrs. Dewey and the finding of her busily engaged examining fine bits of lace, little garments and doll clothes brought out the question, "Are you fond of dolls?" whereupon the story goes, the secret was out.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were married in November last. Mrs. Dewey was Mrs. Mildred Hazen, the widow of Gen. Hazen. While middle-aged, Mrs. Dewey was one of the leaders of Washington society. She is a sister of John R. McLean, of Ohio.

PLEASED AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 31.—Cables from Admiral Remey and General Chaffee, both at Taku, bearing upon the conditions in Pekin and at Tien Tsin came to hand over night. Admiral Remey confirmed the information that the legations were safe up to the 22d inst.

General Chaffee said that according to a report at Taku the allied forces were to begin the campaign "toward Pekin tomorrow." Allowing for the time occupied in the transmission of the dispatch by boat from Taku to Che Foo, it is probable that if the report was true, the advance began to-day, and the armies are already on the way to Pekin. That they should start without waiting for Chaffee's force, small though it is, is surprising.

The State department has had nothing from China since yesterday, and Minister Wu, who called at the State department in search of information, also was without cable advices.

In discussing the situation this morning the minister said: "I am glad that direct news has come from Mr. McDonald and from the German and Japanese legations to the effect that all the ministers were alive and well on the 22d of this month. This conclusively corroborates all of the news coming heretofore from the Chinese officials and from the Chinese government. Before this news came many of the papers here and especially the press in Europe did not believe the Chinese official statements, but adhered to the opinion that a massacre of all the ministers had occurred in Pekin. It is the general rule of evidence that a man is supposed to be innocent till he has been proven guilty, but in this case this world has reversed the usual rule and insisted on holding China guilty till her innocence had been proved. People seem willing to believe everything that is black against the Chinese. The papers who are the leaders of public opinion ought to be very careful and cautious in doing so. They should not jump at conclusions without positive evidence.

I was astonished the other day to see a letter by a clergyman who had been for fifty years a resident of China, and who said that I was keeping back the truth as to what happened in Pekin, and that I personally was responsible for what had occurred.

"A gross injustice has been inflicted on China as a nation, and serious consequences might have followed if the great powers had acted on absurd rumors and jumped at conclusions as to what had happened. I think the people and the papers who have done us this injustice should do what they can in fairness to acknowledge their mistake. And I hope in the future people will not jump at such unwarranted conclusions on unsupported statements, all coming from one source. They should remember that the Chinese can and do tell the truth as much as other nations. I am very glad that these telegrams have come to support what we have all along contended is the truth.

"I must not omit to say that a portion of the press, especially in America, had the forethought and the honesty of purpose to credit our statements, which, as you see are all borne out by the facts in the case."

EXTRADITION CASES.

Washington, July 28.—The state department has a novel extradition case on hand, growing out of the peculiar international status of Cuba. Louis Darrell committed a murder in Cuba and made his escape from the island. He was traced to Portuguese East Africa, and the state department today was notified that the Portuguese authorities had him under arrest and detention at the town of Beirs, awaiting the arrival of officers from Cuba to take him into custody. Portugal has no extradition treaty with the United States, but surrenders fugitives from justice almost invariably upon request of the United States, accompanied by fair proof of guilt. In the present case the Portuguese government has signified its willingness to surrender Darrell to the United States authorities, acting for Cuba.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Washington, July 26.—This government has arranged to provide the American soldiers in the field in China with a regular postal service similar to that in operation during the Spanish war. Mail sent the troops in the Chinese empire as well as that from there will be promptly forwarded. Henry M. Robinson, chief clerk of the railway mail service, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., who has charge of a similar service in Porto Rico, will have charge of this new Chinese service.

MORE ARTILLERY.

Washington, July 28.—It is the plan of the war department to purchase several additional batteries of mountain guns for service in China. The board of ordnance and fortifications some time ago recommended the acquisition of a number of such batteries with a view to their use in the Philippines. The situation in China has since developed, and has occasioned the necessity for this type of equipment for troops destined for service in that country.

PARCELS BY MAIL.

Washington, July 26.—The Postoffice department has notified all postmasters that in the future parcels-post packages in covers closed by means of sewing or pasting, are admissible to the mails between the countries with which there are parcels-post arrangements.

Houston, Texas, July 26.—The sixth district Democratic convention renominated Congressman Burke for a third term.

PHILIPPINE RECEIPTS.

Washington, July 28.—The treasury receipts of the Philippine Islands during May, 1900, according to a statement made to-day by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, were $706,376. Of this amount $628,884 was credited to customs receipts; $33,066 to internal revenue receipts, and $44,425 to miscellaneous receipts.

SON TO THE CARTACUZENES.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—Princess Cantacuzene gave birth to a daughter July 27. The princess is a daughter of Brigadier General F. D. Grant, U. S. A.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhoea. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

SECOND SON OF VICTORIA

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Dies Suddenly.

ENGLAND IN MOURNING

Grief at Windsor, and Queen Receives Many Messages of Condolence.

Coburg, July 31.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who died at 10 o'clock last evening at Rosenau castle, by his sudden demise escaped a painful, lingering end. Recently, at a consultation of specialists in Vienna, it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue. At the desire of the duchess and other members of the family, who were aware of the nature of his disease, the duke took up his residence at Rosenau. His royal highness was unaware of the real state of his health, and hoped he would recover, until Friday last, when his condition became such as to preclude hope. Saturday and Sunday, he suffered such violent attacks of suffocation that arrangements were made for performing the operation of tracheotomy. Finally the duke died without having suffered severe pain.

During the minority of his heir, the Duke of Albany, the government of the duchy will be conducted by the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, the guardian of the young duke.

Unexpected in London.

London, July 31.—The news of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the second son of Queen Victoria, has created a sensation in London, as it was totally unexpected. There were many callers at Clarence and Marlborough Houses and the lord chamberlain's office. Flags were half-masted at the Carleton, Reform, Sports and other West End clubs. The queen was deeply affected, and the Prince of Wales cancelled the arrangements for attending Goodwood to-day, where his horse, Lucknow, was the favorite in the race for the Stewards' Cup. At Windsor there were many signs of mourning, the bells in the curfew tower of St. George's chapel being tolled. It is stated that the body of the late duke will be embalmed and brought to England for interment, and that it will lie in state at Windsor.

The duke's successor, the Duke of Albany, arrived in London this morning. The lord mayor of London sent a message of condolence to the queen, on behalf of the citizens of London, expressing the hope that the sympathy of the nation would prove a solace and comfort in her bereavement.

Numerous public and semi-public functions have been abandoned, and the court and society will immediately be ordered into mourning.

NEW YORK ALL RIGHT.

New York, July 31.—Governor Roosevelt called at the Republican national headquarters yesterday morning. After the governor came from a conference with Senator Hanna and others, he said:

"I have seen Senator Hanna, Senator Scott, Mr. Manley and Mr. Gibbs and have had a pleasant talk with them. I do not expect to be anything but a private citizen during the month of August. Later than that I have not made any definite arrangements."

Asked later if the talk at the conference included the speeches he had made at the West, notably the one at St. Paul, he replied:

"Yes, we did talk that over as well as the other speeches I made. The speech at St. Paul was brought up but not criticised." He said he understood certain parts of his St. Paul speech would be made into a campaign document.

After Governor Roosevelt left the building, Senator Platt arrived and went into Senator Hanna's room.

The meeting between Chairman Hanna and Senator Platt was the first they have had since the Philadelphia convention. Speaking of their conference today, Senator Platt said the subjects discussed were Republican matters only. To a question as to what the significance of the conference was, he said:

"It means we are going to carry everything Republican in this state."

Asked if the matter was not very important and of public interest, he replied: "Yes, it was of importance and of public interest, but unfortunately I can say nothing about the matter."

When Senator Hanna went to lunch with Cornelius N. Bliss he was asked if he and Senator Platt had not discussed the matter of the advisory board.

"Oh, yes, we discussed that and other matters. We always do discuss matters of importance when we meet."

Asked as to the personnel of the advisory board, Senator Hanna said:

"I have an idea as to who the persons will be, but I am not going to tell you just now. I am going to wait until the proper time comes and then I will let you know."

Senator Hanna denied that the talk with Governor Roosevelt about the latter's St. Paul speech was anything like the report printed to-day. Senator Hanna was asked about the report of Senator Platt's retiring and Mr. O'Dell succeeding, and said:

"Senator Platt has a broken rib, but he is in politics to stay. He is in politics, head and shoulders, and with both feet."

CELLULOID EXPLOSION.

Chicago, July 25.—Shortly before noon to-day an explosion occurred in the chemical department of the Windsor Celluloid Collar Company, on the fourth floor of 125 Dearborn street, setting fire to the building and resulting in the death of three women, the fatal injury of another, and minor injuries to five other persons. The property loss was small.

There were 25 girls working for the collar company when a terrific explosion occurred, which blew the glass of the front windows across Dearborn street. A sheet of flame followed instantly, and the terror-stricken girls, with their clothing afire crawled through the windows to the fifteen-inch coping running along the front of the building. The coping extended 80 feet to the building adjoining, the windows of which were thronged with men calling encouragement to the terrified girls. As fast as they reached the adjoining building the girls were drawn in to safety. Just as Mrs. McLaughlin was about to be helped through a window, the girl behind her, in haste, pushed Mrs. McLaughlin, who lost her balance, and fell to the pavement, dying instantly. The two unknown dead girls jumped from windows. One was picked up dead, and the other died at the hospital.

CHINA HAS DECLARED WAR.

London, July 31, 6:10 p. m.—A special dispatch from Tien Tsin to-day says:

A Pekin message dated July 21 reports that the first outside news was reported there on July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 19 the Tsung-Li-Yamen broke off relations. On June 20 China declared war. Baron Von Ketteler and Francis Jones, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation. I understand that converts are holding the North cathedral. A third of the refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began on July 17, after 26 days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours."

Steaming to Shanghai.

Washington, July 31.—The gunboat Princeton has sailed from Amoy for Shanghai. This move may have been made owing to the disturbed condition of affairs near Shanghai. The Princeton was not ordered to Shanghai by the department, and probably goes in obedience to the orders of Admiral Remey, who is in command of the Asiatic squadron.

CINCINNATI'S POPULATION

Queen City's Increase in Ten Years Is Only 28,994.

Washington, July 31.—The returns of the census of Cincinnati, O., showing a population of 325,902, were made public to-day. It is the second of the population bulletins of the present census, the figures for Washington, D. C., having been made public several weeks ago.

The population of Louisville, Ky., probably will be announced next.

Following is the bulletin for Cincinnati:

"The population of the city of Cincinnati, O., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows:

"Cincinnati city, 325,902 for 1900, against 296,908 for 1890.

"These figures show for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 28,994, or 9.77 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.'"

PREPARING THE NAVY.

Washington, July 25.—The Navy department is preparing for possible eventualities arising out of the situation in China. One of the greatest difficulties which would confront the United States in the event of naval warfare in Chinese waters is the lack of a naval base close to the scene of operations. Manila is two thousand miles from Taku, while some of the other powers have bases within striking distance. England has a base at Wei-Hei-Wei and a coaling station at Che-Foo; Russia has the naval base at Port Arthur, and Germany one at Kiou Chou. Besides, in case of a naval war the ports of China, which in ordinary times are open for the purchase of all ordinary supplies and stores, would be closed. A fleet of colliers will have to be utilized to take out coal for our ships and to ply back and forth between our squadrons and Manila. This plan, however, has its obstacles, owing to the fact that foreign countries have gobbled up everything afloat which could be utilized for shipping coal and stores. Germany and Japan have impressed steamers. The result is that at the present time 50 per cent of our government freight for the Orient is now being carried in foreign bottoms.

Consequently prices have materially advanced. Freight charges on coal which the Navy department was able to ship to Manila for $7 a ton, now costs $9, and the price of coal itself has materially increased.

As a precautionary measure the colliers purchased during the Spanish war which had gone out of commission are being fitted out for service.

Owing to the lack of naval officers, available, the colliers on the Atlantic coast under orders for China, are being equipped with merchant crews. Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, to-day stated that the Leonidas and Pompey, both at the League Island yard, will be fitted out at once.

BRYAN WILL ATTEND.

Chicago, July 25.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army in this city next August. General John C. Black, chairman of the committee on invitation, received his formal acceptance yesterday afternoon, settling a question over which there has been considerable controversy. Colonel Bryan, in his letter to General Black, says:

"When I wrote you on June 28, the convention had not been held and I did not think it wise to make any promises until the convention was over and I had a chance to consult in regard to a date of notification. I am now in a position to accept the invitation and take great pleasure in doing so, although it is still impossible for me to fix the exact date on account of the uncertainty of my whereabouts just before and just after the encampment. If it is necessary to count the day at once I would suggest that August 30 would come nearer harmonizing with a subsequent date which I have in contemplation. Thanking you again for the consideration shown me by the committee, I am, very truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN."

GERMAN TRANSPORTS.

Philadelphia, July 25.—In addition to the large fleet of vessels chartered by the German government as transports for use in carrying troops and munitions of war to China, it is stated here that the Hamburg-American Packet company's steamship Adria, which has been a regular trader between Philadelphia and Hamburg, has been impressed into German's service for immediate use. The steamship Bosnia is being hurried along as rapidly as possible and before she leaves, 8,100 tons of coal will be dumped into her hold at the Greenwich coal piers. She will be made to take on board a number of horses for the German cavalry. The Bosnia's cargo will be the largest shipment of coal that has ever been taken from Philadelphia or any other port in the United States.

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS.

Milford, Mass., July 25.—Gen. Wm. F. Draper, of Hopedale, last night sent to Washington a letter tendering his resignation as United States ambassador to Italy.

Gen. Draper made the statement that the reason he has for taking this step is that his business at Hopedale demands his attention. He refuses to speak of the matter until an answer is received, but said to the Associated Press that the letter was sent and he hopes it will be accepted. The interests of Gen. Draper in Hopedale engage about 3,000 hands.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

TO DYNAMITE THE CANAL

Welland Ditch the Object of Another Plot of Dynamiters.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 31.—A Tonawanda special to the Courier says that a wallet was picked up at the central station in that city last night which had evidently been dropped by a passenger, and when examined by the police, disclosed two documents which are considered as proof of a second plot to blow up the Welland canal. According to the special, Boer sympathy is regarded by frontier police as the motive.

The most pronounced document is as follows:

"Comrade No. 7. Greeting:—As agreed before you left on your mission, I now, by order of the chief comrade, transmit to you in Buffalo directions to govern your conduct in the discharge of your duty.

"In the Hotel Sheldon, in the city of North Tonawanda, N. Y., on the 31st day of this year of our brethren's suffering and humiliation in the liberty-loving Transvaal and Orange Free State, at the hour of 3 p. m., you meet Comrade No. 13. You will recognize him by the usual recognition mark, and after giving the prescribed test you will exhibit this, your warrant, and receive from him a sealed package. You will use all speed and secrecy in delivering this packet to Comrade No. 21 in the Palmer House, Toronto, Canada. He, you will recognize and test by the means prescribed in your oral instructions. After delivering this packet you will hold yourself to proceed under his order at any moment to a rendezvous which he will name near Welland, Ont., with such instructions which he may send to Comrades Nos. 27 and 29.

"Be careful and zealous in the performance of your duty, for on you depends much. You will assist Comrades Nos. 27 and 29 in carrying out our patriotic purpose to smite our enemies.

"God save Kruger and Steyn and all our noble patriots. The oppressor shall be stricken through her cub.

"Yours, in the cause of vengeance,

"COMRADE NO. 4."

FAMINE IN INDIA.

London, July 31.—The following dispatch from the viceroy of India, Lord Kedleston, to the secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, was received today:

"Considerable anxiety is felt, owing to the weakness of the monsoon. The situation is critical in Punjaub, Baroda and Rajputana West, which are not sown. No fodder whatever is available in the southwestern part of Punjaub. Sown crops are in imminent danger, as rain continues to hold off. Fodder is scarce, and cattle are dying in the central provinces of Therar and Hyderabad. Good crops are possible only in case the monsoon improves.

"One-quarter of the inhabitants of the central provinces are on relief. The total number receiving relief is 6,266,000, with incomplete Bombay figures."

The governor of Bombay telegraphs that there were 8,607 cholera cases in the famine district during the week ending July 21, of which 5,703 resulted fatally. In the native states there were 8,246 cases, 5,710 proving fatal. The total deaths in the relief works of the British district were 6,753, or 4.2.5 per 1,000. There has been a good rainfall in North Jugurat and Kathiawar, and a favorable agriculaure rainfall and encouraging prospects in the remainder of the affected tracts. The numbers on relief works are decreasing, and gratuitous relief is increasing.

POPULIST NOTIFICATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson are expected here during the evening of August 7 or early on August 8. Mayor Harrison and 300 members of the Cook County marching club, with other prominent Democrats from northern Indiana and Illinois will escort Mr. Bryan, who, with his running mate, will occupy suites at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Bryan's party will be met at the union station by the reception committee, the Cleveland club, the Marion County Democracy and the Marion County Tammany club and escorted to the hotel, where he will be tendered a reception.

Arrangements for the stand have been completed at Military Park. It will seat about 2500. This number is expected to include the two committees of notification and the invited guests. No arrangements will be made for seating the general public. But two meetings will be held, one in the afternoon at the park and the other at Tomlinson Hall in the evening.

REFORMS IN THE KLONDIKE

Victoria, B. C., July 31.—E. C. Senkler, gold commissioner of the Yukon territory, has received unofficial information that the Canadian government is about to introduce radical reforms in the Klondike. The royalty system is to be done away with altogether and a government assay office is to be established at Dawson and a compulsory fee of 3 per cent, charged for assaying gold and exchanging for drafts. The 3 per cent. must be paid on all gold leaving the country whether the government assay be patronized or not.

CAVALRY HORSES SCARCE.

San Francisco, July 31.—The government is finding great difficulty in securing good cavalry horses for service in the Orient. Last week Col. Marshall, chief quartermaster of this department, started on a horse buying trip, supposing that he would find all the animals required in the vicinity of Salinas, together with a good base of supplies for the cavalry. Failing to make up anything like the needed number, he so reported, and was ordered on to Hollister. A second disappointment met him there, and he is now canvassing this state and Nevada.

Agents of the German emperor who are buying up horses here for the German cavalry, are also finding their task not an easy one.

Death of Chickens.

Chicago, July 26.—Fire which broke out at noon to-day in the buildings at 225 and 227 South Water street, caused a damage at between $50,000 and $75,000, created a mild panic among a score of girls, caused the death of 6,000 chickens, and for a time threatened the whole block.

PORTO RICAN TRADE.

Washington, July 25.—The division of customs and insular affairs for the War department gave out an abstract of Porto Rican trade during the year and nine months the island has been under American control. It shows a constant commercial growth during the American occupation. It gives the total value of imports during the period as $15,905,886; exports as $13,828,285. Of the former $3,153,790 worth of merchandise was admitted free of duty. There has been a steady growth of trade with the United State. Of the imports into Porto Rico the United States leads with $6,821,231; Spain follows with $3,223,315; Great Britain is third with $2,539,539; Germany fourth, $1,758,335.

All American Coal.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The first cargo of American coal imported into Russia has arrived at Keval for the use of the Warsaw railroad. Three thousand tons of New River coal has also reached Cronstadt.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 28. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Speculative activity in raw materials is not present to discourage new business. Producers and consumers are getting together in more than one direction, although midsummer inactivity is emphasized by disturbed foreign relations and hesitation always attending a national political campaign. False starts are to be feared, but the dangerous optimism of last autumn is lacking and new business is at lower prices.

A stop to the decline in wool brought many manufacturers into the market assuming terms. Good sales of California and territory wools were made to mills and the trade expects larger purchases to follow the opening of the spring goods by the American Woolen Co., next week. Holders who have had difficulty in starting were the chief sellers. Sales of wool at the three chief markets was only 4,447,500 pounds against 10,775,500 last year. Cotton improved slightly and more business occurred in cotton goods. A reduction from 7 to 6⅞ in Hope 4-4 bleached cotton closed out the entire stock in 48 hours, prices then being restored.

Similarly in iron, the depression in which has resulted in hesitation and fear in other industries, the tone is better, and in the Pittsburg district the mills have booked a line of fair orders in bars and plates. Structural and bridge materials are better taken.

Jobbers in boots and shoes are demanding prompt delivery orders, but new business is scarce. Further delay in fall and winter orders will entail reduction of forces at factories. Manufacturers are taking better leather only for immediate needs, but sole is more active and a large sale for belting at a moderate concession is reported. Packer hides sell freely at Chicago at the recently reduced price.

Failures (3) for the week in the United States, against 181 last year, and 28 in Canada against 20 last year.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., July 31.—Close.—The extreme dullness of the wheat market to-day was the only feature. There was little trading and this was mainly professional. The market was absolutely without support.

Cables were higher. Liverpool closed with a good advance, but the exporters were not in the market to any extent, the exports to-day being 20 loads, all of which was worked yesterday. Continental cables were weak and lower.

Scattering advices crept in from the northwest, but the tenor of the reports was "no improvement in the crop." The wires could not carry enough to make the market lively and it settled down to an apathetic struggle with the clock.

There were 94 wheat cars to-day were large. The northwest had 304 cars, against 256 last year, Kansas City 275 against 201, St. Louis 173 against 78, and Toledo 75 against 223.

Corn was as dull as wheat, although there was a slight trade in the early session. Oats opened up weak owing to the large receipts and later in the day dropped off a fraction from the opening.

Clover seed showed some activity, mainly in No. 2 and alsike. October had some trade, but the price did not break. Some seed was sold yesterday for export, but the inquiries were few to-day.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 47½; September, 48¾.

Oats—Cash, 23½; September, 22¾; No. 2 white, 25½; No. 2 white, 24½.

Rye—Cash, 52.

Clover seed—$8 prime, $5.05; '99 prime, $5.10; October, $5.00; No. 2, $4.75; No. 3, $4.50; alsike, 7.00@7.25; No. 2 alsike, old, $6.50; rejected, $5.50.

At Chicago

Wheat was a very quiet market to-day. Initial transactions were made at prices ½@¾c lower than yesterday's close; September at 72, and another ¾ was soon clipped off. Then the market recovered to 73⅝, becoming steady and exceedingly dull around that figure. Northwest receipts were 304 cars, compared with 226 last week and 226 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 251 cars, 46 of contract grade.

Corn at the start was a shade easier with wheat, scalpers selling moderately. Later the market recovered and became steady at about yesterday's prices, with trading limited in volume. Receipts were liberal, 612 cars. September opened a shade lower at 38½@38⅝, advanced to 38¾, and reacted to 38⅜.

Oats were weak. Offerings of long stuff pressed prices downward. Local receipts were 454 cars. September opened ¼@½c lower at 21½@21¾, declined to 21¼, and recovered to 21½.

Provisions were strong and fairly active; packers were good buyers and the daily cash sales came entirely by shorts. Offerings were light. Packers reported the cash situation strong. September pork opened 10c higher at $11.55 and advanced to $11.75. September lard opened 5c higher at $6.90, advanced to $6.85. September ribs opened a shade higher to $7.00@7.02½ and advanced to $7.07½@7.10.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day July 30
Cash	73½	74¼	73½	74	74½
July	73½	74¼	73½	74	74½
August	74	74¾	73¾	73¾	74⅝
September	75	75¼	74¾	74¾	75¼
Corn—					
July	39¾	39¾	39¾	39	39¾
August	39@39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
September	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—					
July	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	21¼
August	21¼	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¼
September	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
September	80⅛	80⅝	79¾	80⅛	80¼
July	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	80
Corn—					
September	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
July	44½			44½	44¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
September	72¾	72¾	72	72½	72¾
July	71⅞			71⅞	71⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
September	74¼	74½	73¾	74	74½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
September	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
September	$11.90	$12.10	$11.87	$12.02	$11.75
July	11.90	12.00	11.90	11.90	11.50
Ribs—					
September	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.82	6.75
July	6.82			6.82	6.72
Lard—					
September	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.12	7.00
July	7.05			7.05	6.97

CHICAGO SEEDS.

	Open.	Close.
Timothy Seed—		
September	$2.20	$2.20
October	2.20b	2.—b
Flax Seed—		
August	1.43	1.40
September	1.35	1.35
October	1.32	1.30
Clover Seed—		
October	9.00	9.00n

FINANCIAL

New York, July 31.—Wall St.—The better tone of the foreign markets, good statements of June earnings for a number of railroads and covering by shorts in some of the specialties that were depressed yesterday combined to cause higher prices at the opening of the stock market to-day. Gains reached about a point in Pennsylvania, New York Central, Reading 1st pfd. and Tobacco. Northwestern lost about a point.

Interest was manifested in railroad stocks and Pennsylvania more than recovered yesterday's loss. Baltimore & Ohio, Burlington and the P